...ARS.
...ON
...OTOR Co.
...reet, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III, NO 232 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
3rd Oct,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	....	....
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
7th Nov	Persia ..	9000	....	....
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	1500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mogoi Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	30th Sept.	2nd Oct
Ramoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kitin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	2nd Oct	12th Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Chosen Maru ..	3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kamima Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers.

H 3

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 7th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	823	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	482	726
Liverpool	598	908	454	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
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J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 2nd October. †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday, 5th Octr.* †On arrival of the English Mail steamer. *Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 1st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th Sept. 1915.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	27th Sept. 1915
† S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S.S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	636
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1458

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realized in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufactures are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flesh fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

IS THE

Healthiest Coolest and most Comfortable make of all the materials manufactured for Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	..from Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,, ,,	3-0
Tennis Shirts	.. ,, ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,, ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send to the local agents for Samples and full Particulars.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tachiing
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 16TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50 00 000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30 00 000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore Gujranwalla, Jullandhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of collections are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CIAL SHORT ADVTS.

ANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" dvertisements are charged at the following ates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED PUPILS for French class by educated Frenchman twice a week Rs. 10 per month. Apply "TEACHER", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced MOTOR MECHANIC for a fully equipped upcountry Garage Home training essential, apply with credentials and salary required to J. P. G. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1891

WANTED to dispose of the entire Good will with stock in trade including a carriage and a horse, of a long standing well-established and unencumbered business of over half a century standing in the Estate line. Those desirous of getting into a most lucrative business at a reasonable price will find this a splendid opportunity. One connected with a firm of Architects or any business connected with construction of Buildings, should not lose this opportunity of buying a very paying concern. The present proprietor undertakes complete coaching and retirement from the same line of business. Please communicate with Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 804

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING in the Thomason College, Roorkee. Applicants must possess a degree or diploma from some recognised English Engineering College and must have had practical experience of Buildings and Roads or Railway work in India; the selected candidate will be required to lecture on Civil Engineering subjects generally, exclusive of Irrigation work.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be for the duration of the war only, and no guarantee will be given for subsequent employment.

Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, according to qualifications.

Applications, with copies of certificates and other references, should be addressed to

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
United Provinces,
Industries Department.
801

WANTED the services of retired Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS for re-employment in the Supply and Transport Corps, 4th (Quetta) Division, under the following terms:—

(i) Pensioners will be re-employed in the grade in which they had retired, but no man will be re-employed in any higher grade than 1st class (Pay Rs. 100 p.m.) or in a grade higher than that in which he retired.

(ii) They will not draw pension in addition to the pay of the grade in which re-employed.

(iii) Employment will be terminable at 3 months' notice on either side.

(iv) Extra service will count for increased pension.

(v) All concessions and allowances enjoyed by men on the Active List (except further promotion) will be granted to re-employed men in similar situations.

(vi) Applications must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate of physical fitness for service in Baluchistan and Sind.

(vii) All communications should be addressed to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 803

WANTED.

WANTED for Gardens good MALLIES and CHOWDRIES, who can speak English or Hindustani. Apply LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Pudukottah State. 806

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy you. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1711

WANTED.—30 or 40 Platt Bros., single roller gins and one Cotton Baling Press all second hand in good working order. Apply SHAIKH MAHOMED ISMAIL MAULABUX, Lyallpur, Punjab. 1899

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED.—Respectable firms desiring to be represented by LOCAL AGENTS in a progressive Native State. Good reference supplied. Write with full details to "LOCAL AGENTS," c/o. "The Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED.—SALESMAN for Indian made cloths. Liberal commission to capable man. State experience and references to Box No. 550 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1889

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—A SENIOR CLERK, who knows Typewriting accounts, and all office works. Apply stating salary required, with copies of testmionials to

THE CHIEF AGENT,
E. Daffern & Co.,
1897 P. O. Box 127, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—on 15th October 1915, a temporary ASSISTANT MASTER at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, able to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to trained teachers. Salary Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc.,

To THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College,
1868 Lucknow.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather. Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—A beautiful HUPMOBILE CAR, 3 seater, coupebody fitted with Morocco leather linings all round glasses, 2 head lamps, 1 side lamp, 1 root lamp and 1 stiphary with all electric complete wire fittings less batteries and with all tools. Apply to Box No. "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET—House No. 679, open all sides, near station, Kumbhar Lane Dadar. Apply H. A. KANGA, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar. 1876

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

MEHTA VILLA—Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing room five bedrooms, dining room, verandah, stable etc., latest sanitary fittings. Apply WITHIN. 1841

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply

MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

TO BE LET.—At Carnac Road opposite G. T. Hospital, a nice and well ventilated flat on 3rd floor of Tyabji Building. Rent Rs. 45 per month.

Apply to
HARIDAS P. KAPADIA,
119-125, Meadows St.,
1990 Fort.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 7th October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

1. Forwarding accounts of the Board for 1914-15.

2. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Trust for 1914-15.

3. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

4. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Suggesting the provision of electric fans in the standing compartments of tram-cars.

5. Letter from Messrs. Abdool Kadar Noorbhoy's Sons—Regarding the cutting off of a water connection at house No. 287, Nagdevi Street.

6. Letter from Mr. S. B. Guzdar—Suggesting that King Lane in Fort be called Gola Cross Lane, and that Home Street be called King Lane.

7. Letter from Mr. Krishnarao Narayan Rane—Submitting a suggestion for the construction of new road as a short cut in lieu of the proposed widening of Purbhadevi Road and Portuguese Church Street.

8. Letter from Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa, Estate Manager to His Highness the Aga Khan—Regarding the laying of a water main in a passage belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan at Madanpura, Ripon Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

9. Recommending a grant of Rs. 16,142 to meet the cost of certain drainage works.

10. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amounts of securities to be furnished by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Markets Department.

11—13. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

14. Recommending that a grant of Rs. 180 be made for providing six benches in the open space at Mumbadevi Road.

15. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the damage caused to merchandise stocked in the godowns at Dana Bunder during the recent floods, the Grain Merchants' Association be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

16. Forwarding for information a report from the Commissioner regarding the nuisance caused by the noxious gases evolved during the process of extracting silver and gold from "Jar" by chemical means.

17. Recommending sanction to the Chowkidars of the Executive Engineer's Department being allowed to occupy Municipal quarters free of rent.

18. Recommending sanction to the sluicemen of the Water Works Department being allowed to occupy Municipal quarters free of rent.

19. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property at Shaik Memon Street and to the sale of land lying beyond the set-back line of the street.

20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 338 for providing quarters, etc., at the Slaughter House for pigs at Arthur Road.

21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet the cost of charges in connection with the work of making the filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir water-tight.

22. Recommending sanction to the provision of a railing with turnstiles round the site of the reclaimed Gowalia Tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,543.

23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of buildings with flat roof without tiles in the rainy season, Mr. Ardeshir Jijibhoy be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24—25. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

26. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book-value of certain articles.

27. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the damage caused to his property at the junction of Lamington Road and new Foras Road by the recent floods, Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

28. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding inadequate supply of water to Israel Mohalla, Mr. M. Ebrahim be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

29. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of people residing on ground floors in thickly populated localities, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Bostwalla be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

30. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of their clients, the Executors of the late Mr. Pallonji Cursetji Sethna, regarding a well at premises No. 428, DeLisle Road, Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Bilimoria and Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

31. Recommending with reference to his letter, regarding the loss of a Municipal Debenture, that the Rev. M. F. X Lourence may be allowed as a special case to notify the loss only once again in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in three successive issues of the "Gazette of India."

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, objecting to the opening of a liquor shop in an oart at Mothi Sewri, Mr. Valli Mahamad Hassan and others be referred to the Collector of Bombay.

33. Recommending that the letter from Ahmedbux, regarding a license for opening a beef shop at Pakhmodia Street, near the Musafarkhana, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

34. Notice of motion Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining a report as to the steps to be taken for preventing contamination of ice through dirty saw-dust.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Walkeshwar Road from its junction with Siri Road up to its junction with Ridge Road.

36. Forwarding a statement showing particulars regarding temporary appointments made in the Municipal Departments during the last ten years.

37. Reporting on the question of improvements in the lighting of the City and recommending the extension of the contract with the Gas Company up to the end of February 1917.

38. Reporting as to the breeding of mosquito larvae in gully-traps and street water-entrances in the City.

39. Forwarding Government Resolution which sanctions the Police Accommodation Scheme No. 34 at Lamington Road.

40. Reporting as to the improvement of the condition of Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum.

Notices of Motions—

41. From Mr. Jehangir B. Petit—For appointing Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, I.S.O., to be a member of the Bhattia Baug Committee.

42. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the reasons for the prevalence of flies in the Tardeo district.

Letters from the Commissioner—

43. Requesting sanction to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company being given an additional supply of water at the Bandora Station after the completion of the Tansa Duplication Works.

44. Forwarding a return of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

45. Reporting on the question of remedying or abating the nuisance caused by smoke arising from chimneys and fire places of hotels, smith shops, smelting furnaces, etc.

46. Forwarding copy of a circular issued by him concerning the presentation of addresses and souvenirs to Municipal Officers by Municipal employees.

47. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

48. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the City.

49. Reporting as to the widening of Cavel Road at its Kalbadevi end.

Notices of Motions—

50. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For obtaining a report as to the desirablity of watering the Principal Roads in the City by means of motor sprinklers.

51. From Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., seconded by Mr. A. H. Whyte—appointing Mr. G. Wittet to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

52. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri to be members of certain Committees.

53-54. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—(53) For requesting the Commissioner to give in the Administration Report certain particulars regarding tram-cars running in the City, and (54) For obtaining a report as to the measures necessary for an adequate distribution of water in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

55. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of Rs. 40,500, received at an auction sale for a Municipal property at Currey Road.

56. Forwarding an application from the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League for a renewal of the Municipal contribution of Rs. 10,000 per annum to their funds.

57. Suggeting that Barber Lane in Fort, be called "Bakhtawar Steet."

58. Requesting sanction to the fees proposed to be charged for the hire of motor waggons.

59. Regarding the work of making alterations to the Bhandarwada Reservoir in view of the proposed acquisition of a portion of the Reservoir for the Harbour Branch Railway.

60. Notice of motion from Mr. H. P. Mody—for expressing opinion that the existing Committees of the Corporation should be grouped under certain heads and that they should hold meetings at regular intervals.

61-63. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (61) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (62) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received, and (63) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

64. Regarding the desirability of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

65. Regarding the renewal of the term of office of Dr. Turner as Executive Health Officer.

66. Regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing the Executive Health Officer and his Assistants to undertake the work of instructing students in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

67. Regarding the payment of a fee to Mr. W. F. Pite, F.R.I.B.A., for his opinion on the plans of the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital.

68. Regarding the proposals for improving the condition of the Arthur Road Hospital and for providing suitable accommodation at the Hospital for cases of infectious diseases occurring among the well-to-do classes.

69. Regarding Weights and Measures.

70. Regarding proposed amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act so as to give the Municipal Commissioner the opportunity of approving of the method of construction of streets to be made by the Trust.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th September, 1915

ABKARI NOTICE.

IN modification of the date (12th October) previously notified for receiving the tenders for manufacture and supply of 25 deg. U. P. and 60 deg. U. P. Country liquor for State consumption the time for receiving the tenders is extended to 2 p.m. on 15th October, when they will be opened.

HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.

Hazur Court,
Devgad Baria,
23rd Sept. 1915. 1874

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON THURSDAY THE 30TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Top floor of "White House" at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder and opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel the very valuable high-class and made-to-order household teak and blackwood highly-polished furniture by Devji Canji and other well-known makers consisting of rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, by Devji Canji, rich clothes and gown presses mirrored chests of drawers half back sofas, rich mirrored large size sideboards, cabinets, corner cabinets, dressing and washing tables, dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored hatstands, writing tables and chairs, iron beds, brass palmpots on stands and palms, brass bird cage, rich platedware crockery ware glassware, collection of palm and flowerports on stands with palms and flowers etc., etc., also.

Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, (nearly new) Remington Typewriter, rich framed handpainted pictures and engravings in watercolours, Austrian fire proof safes on stands by Lord and Safe Co. Ltd., size 24 by 20 etc., etc.,

The property of Mrs. A. Schultz.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, RICH AND NEW SILVER AND PLATEDWARE AND SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO ETC.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th Sept. 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 4 Colaba Causeway opposite Rahim Mansions, at the corner of Mandlik Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, in 10 pcs. 400 days clock, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, folding perambulator, bentwood rocking chairs, jail-made cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons dumbwaiters meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, sewing machine, silver centre piece, silver bowls, spoons, best plated-ware by Reed and Barton tea-sets, satsuma vases, cracker chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.

The property of W. George Esq., J.P. of Government Central Press. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PACKETS OF RICH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIS AND PEARLS, DIAMOND RINGS ETC.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 1433 OF 1914, LALA RAMA & CO. V/S. DIPCHAND NAVAL MAL AND CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co. attorneys for the above Plaintiffs and pursuant to the decree made in the above Suit Messrs. BAILEY and Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction on Friday 1st October 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms Lipton Buildings Apollo Street Fort on accout and at the risk of the Mortgagors (Defendants) the following very valuable ornaments consisting of.

1 Pkt. Diamonds about 21 Ratti.
3 Pkt. Emeralds about 81¼ Ratti.
1 Pkt. Rubies about 75 Ratti.
5 Pearls about 42 chows.
7 Pearls about 23 chows.
Diamond rings of 3 and 5 Diamonds etc.

A deposit o 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery of on payment of balance by next day. Above goods are on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers from 12 to 4 p.m. (S. T.).

BAILEY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September 1915.

AUCT

BENNET

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET,

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Go... Sweepings, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abvementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods gram and seeds in bags, cottonseed in bags, wheat, juvari, linseed, harda, toor, dry chillies and gram in bags, bundles of cotton, packages and case of machinery, case of hair oil, lot of manganese ore, baskets of bangles, bundles of luggage, bundles of gunny bags wooden packages, bundles of jagree, empty drums, bags of sweeping grains, lot of old records, etc., etc.

Re Nagpur to Wadi Bunder, Invoice No. 62 of 13.2.15.

52 bags cotton seeds M/11 weighing about 91 mds.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY, MAIN ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will,

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction, through Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mortgagee's, Attorneys, at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay, Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon containing byy admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy, one square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, New No. 5 and 6—7402. and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a). Street Nos. 1 and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property now of Vithal Sayana Contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel, on or towards the West by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala, and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the underwriters.

One marble statue (slightly broken).

At 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred fancy victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted minature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 punch cullian arab horses, goes well in harness.

The property of a gentleman.

1 handsome strong cream colour, cob pair going in single and double harness and also going in gent's saddle, height 14-2, with silver mounted double harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred self-driving park-phaeton, in excellent condition.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Chinch Bunder Road, in Currim Sulleman's Godown, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

25 bales cotton blankets red, size 47 by 77.
25 bales cotton blankets red, size 47 by 95.
25 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 77.
25 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 95.

Each containing 300 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1915.

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6th & 7th EPISODES

are even more sensational than the previous ones.

Two of the Acts were done on immense risk of life.

Truly the "Impossible" has been accomplished.

DO NOT MISS IT.

SHE IS A WONDER, AND NO WONDER

MISS PEARL WHITE

IN

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

IS NOW THE SOLE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

As a film it stands alone, not to be beaten either for story, acting, quality or anything else.

Its story is now appearing in this paper and is being read by thousands of our patrons.

Space forbids us mentioning more about this film, but just a visit to our Theatre will more than please you.

TIME.—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The most popular Picture Palace in Bombay.

CHARNI ROAD.

PRICES: Rs. 1-8 As. 12, As. 6, & As. 3.

A sensational Balloon Ascension, and a slide down a huge rock, and Pauline's imprisonment in a burning house are some of the thrills provided in the 6th and 7th Episodes.

DO NOT MISS IT.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT PACHORA.

The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory, and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachorea, in Khandes District, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1915 under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court Suit No. 765 of 1910.

Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.

Informaton as to particulars and conditions of sale, etc., can be had at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers, at their Office, situate at Esplanade Road, in Bombay.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF

VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

BOMBAY.

The house of VAUDEVILLE-The home of fun.

OPENING OF THE

Season's Amusement

Friday, October 1st

SPECIAL,

GALA NIGH

MISS

GLADY KERR

GLADYS KERR

DAINTY SOUBRETTE

AND

DANCER

MISS

LAURA DIAMDNO

LAURA DIAMOND

Instrumentalist and Soubrette

NEW FACES—NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES

AND

NEW BUSINESS

OUR SPECIAL TOPICAL

THE

INSPECTION of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS BY H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

Come and see the Scottish Co. March Past

PORT TRUST VOLUNTEERS'

Opening of the Miniature Rifle Range

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR TEAM *vs.* PARSEES.

Arrival of H. H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore.

KEYSTONE COMEDY—CHARLES CHAPLIN

(In Making a Living)

OUR STAR DRAMA

COLOURED—IN 2 PARTS

PSYCHE

of intense mythological interest.

MAX'S CHOSEN BRIDE.

(Amusing Comedy)

A scream and yell from start to the finish.

The Manual Acrobatic Quartette (Variety).

Such a quiet dog too (Comic).

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure*. D 18

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10 p.m

Our Programme this week contains A RIOT OF MERRIMENT!

MAX and **CHAPLIN** the two KINGS of COMEDY!

CHARLES CHAPLIN in "RECREATION."

Come and roar at the antics of the Highest Paid Comedian in the World.

AMONG THE CLOUDS
HOW A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER IS BUILT.
SENSATIONAL DEEDS BY WORKMEN.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
ALGERIAN CAVALRY ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.
THRILLING & EXCITING HORSEMANSHIP

KINEMACOLOR 1915.

A Magnificent film showing the Gorgeous SUNSETS of EGYPT.

The funniest comedy Max has ever made.

MAX SEES LIFE.

Taken in the crowded streets of Paris. Max's adventures with a Motor Car is a yell from start to finish. THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL. MAX in a new guise. A DARE-DEVIL COMEDIAN. Shown in 2 uproarious parts.

WE EXPECT TO SEE YOU!!

TO-NIGHT { 7—0 p.m. / 8-45 p.m. / 10-30 p.m. } LAST 3 DAYS

8,000 —FEET— **"SALAMBO"** ,000 —FEET—

AT

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

Tel. 1266. Manager:-Leslie H. Roth.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

The only Variety in Town

GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 EDWARDS THEATRE 10

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

NORA MOORE

AND

STEVE BUCKINGHAM.

TO-MORROW NIGHT COMPLETE CHANGE

OF

VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

At 7-0, 8-45, 10-30, p.m

THE SAVOIA MASTERPIECE

THE FATAL GEM

3 reels. 4,000 feet.

AT THE

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 'Phone 1,882

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer advises, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 4 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.50in. and Hissar 0.33in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme north and the south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Ambala; night temperature is above the average in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Mainpuri. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess except in lower Sind; minimum temperature is above the average in Rajputana Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in south Gujarat and east Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 2.10in. Bhavnagar Para 0.95in. and Surat 0.55in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear in Central India West. Night temperature is in excess at Deesa

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.37in., Mormugao 1.50in. and Karwar 3.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.43in., Ahmednagar 1.01in., Poona 2.37in., Sholapur 1.48in., Belgaum 0.52in., Aurangabad 0.37in., Nizamabad 0.13in. and Hyderabad 1.08in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature during the day is slightly below the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and somewhat heavy in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the Madras coast and local in south Gujarat and Kathiawar. Some showers are reported from the south-east Punjab, west Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. The area of low pressure off the Bombay and Kathiawar coasts has intensified and caused rain squalls on the Konkan coast. It affects the whole of Kathiawar and Konkan coasts where weather is likely to remain unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, south Gujarat and Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar coast and local in the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in the south-east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
EASTERN SIND—						
Rushiv	..	..	85	..	0	—0.01
Do. (27th)	92.7	79.4	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—0.06
Do. (27th)	91.5	83.5	81	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.17
Do. (27th)	88.2	81.3	79	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	81.5	66	..	0.65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	90.0	72.5	82	..	14.18	—8.16
Lahore	88.1	74.1	78	..	5.27	—9.79
Hissar	96.7	72.8	92	0.33	6.24	—2.49
Ambala	88.8	72.3	92	0.50	20.91	—10.44
Delhi	94.0	75.0	83	..	12.84	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	79.2	69	..	14.70	—9.26
Mainpuri	95.6	77.2	85	..	21.16	—1.68
Jhansi	95.8	76.3	73	..	19.49	—14.68
Cawnpore	90.8	77.9	82	..	55.40	23.54
Allahabad	92.1	76.7	80	..	39.38	5.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.5	83.8	61	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	85.3	75.2	89	..	0.26	—5.88
Ajmer	97.4	79.4	62	..	3.52	—10.25
Jalpore	96.5	79.5	65	..	3.56	—12.04
Kotah	99.6	80.2	56	..	14.90	—11.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAD AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	75.8	73	..	3.69	—9.56
Dwarka	86.2	75.3	89	0.05	7.57	—6.06
Veraval	81.8	77.6	91	0.0	89.53	—7.51
Rajkot	89.1	70.9	90	2.10	40.58	—14.83
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	74.0	92	0.95	9.55	—9.99
Surat	92.5	75.7	86	0.55	226.1	—16.47
Ahmedabad	95.3	77.9	68	..	9.86	—18.89
Deesa	99.4	79.8	76	..	4.91	—18.23
Baroda	93.8	74.8	65	..	13.28	—13.57
Neemuch	87.1	72.1	79	0.01	24.23	—5.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	73.1	80	0.06	66.20	16.00
Saugor	92.0	72.0	76	..	40.36	—4.51
Hoshangabad	88.6	74.4	87	..	40.76	—4.23
Khandwa	89.6	73.7	85	..	21.46	—5.45
Akola	90.5	73.0	76	0.08	24.07	—3.65
Amraoti	85.0	72.3	81	..	29.29	—0.59
Nagpur	89.1	72.7	81	..	41.86	—0.26
Chanda	89.1	73.6	87	..	36.18	—11.14
Raipur	88.5	74.9	83	..	44.77	0.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	76.8	92	1.37	71.80	3.38
Ratnagiri	85.1	75.9	89	0.01	92.74	—2.27
Mormugao	82.6	74.5	98	1.50	79.63	—6.77
Karwar	83.3	74.2	94	3.38	90.96	—19.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	71.6	89	0.43	18.97	0.28
Ahmednagar	85.3	69.0	83	1.01	24.84	7.20
Poona	82.6	66.9	95	2.37	33.23	13.27
Sholapur	85.8	71.2	87	1.48	21.63	—1.34
Bijapur	84.2	71.2	87	0.05	17.30	3.40
Belgaum	79.0	63.1	93	0.52	42.79	5.13
Aurangabad	85.0	70.2	88	0.37	24.52	0.43
Nizamabad (Kadur)	88.8	72.7	78	0.13	29.77	—6.02
Hyderabad	85.0	70.5	93	1.08	39.81	16.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.6	75.0	90	0.83	85.43	—23.00
Calicut	83.8	75.9	96	1.28	84.00	—4.14
Cochin	85.2	74.9	93	3.88	81.09	8.90
Colombo	84.7	74.9	87	0.51	27.89	7.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	76.2	85	0.01	33.34	10.34
Bellary	89.5	72.6	83	0.60	20.67	10.47
Cuddapah	91.3	74.4	88	0.04	13.78	—5.32
Madras	85.9	74.4	87	0.01	19.10	3.49
Bangalore	79.5	67.4	87	..	21.44	2.79
Coimbatore	85.0	72.2	83	0.01	9.74	4.31
Trichinopoly	93.5	72.3	81	1.25	11.67	0.69
Negapatam	90 5	77.7	86	0.30	9.79	— 0.63

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The all-India weather report indicates that the rainfall has been widespread and has continued in the western half of the Peninsula. Some local rain also has fallen in Gujarat and showers have occurred in South-East Punjab. The weather is unsettled in the neighbourhood of the Andamans where a depression may be forming. A few falls occurred in Mysore and North Madras Coast, the principal amounts being Karwar four inches, Poona two, Bombay, Sholapur, Calicut and Trichinopoly one and a half each, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad Deccan and Cochin one each, and Ambala a half.

Forecast.—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 28th September 1914.	1st June to 28th September 1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	1.37	71.80	81.28	68.59
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.97	74.14	84.17	78.90
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.61	69.54	86.24	78 28
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.00	77.30	92.96	80.86

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept				
Tu	28	m	1 55	26	11	28	m 7	34	19	7
			1 33a	25	7		3	36a	16	11
W.	29	m	2 29	26	2	29	m 8	7	20	8
			2 0a	24	10		8	6a	17	5
Th	30	m	3 9	25	5	30	m 8	48	21	3
	Oct.		4 2a	24	9	Oct.	8	42a	18	5
Fr.	1	m	3 16	23	3	1	m 9	59	21	11
							9	36a	19	3
Sat.	2	m	5 14	24	5	2	0	42a	21	10
			4 44a	22	9		11	15a	19	9
Sun.	3	m	6 5	24	6	3				
			6 33a	22	11		1	53a	21	0
Mon	4	m	8 4	23	2	4	m 1	0	19	6
			7 59a	23	10		2	31a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
28 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 31m.
29 (Wednesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m.
30 (Thursday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
Oct. 1 (Friday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
2 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 28m.
3 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27m.
4 (Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru arrived at Colombo on the 25th instant, and will leave that port on the 28th instant, for Bombay, and due here on the 2nd proximo.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 27th instant.

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COMMERCIAL

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has published its annual circular, the statistic dealing with the season ending July 31 instead of being made up to August 31 as in previous seasons. The highest point of the market for American cotton during the season was on August 7, 1914, when middling was quoted at 6.50d. per pound and the lowest point was on December 12, 1914, when it was quoted at 4.25d. The average price of American cotton for the season 1914-15 was 5.22d., as compared with 7.27d. in the previous year. The average price of fully good fair Egyptian cotton was 7.34d. against 9.45d. in 1913-14. The total import of raw cotton into Great Britain compared with the preceding year shows an increase of 451,652 bales American, and 13,673 bales East Indian, and a decrease of 246,026 Brazilian, 10,456 Egyptian, 24,816 Peruvian 4,872 West Indian, and 14,767 African, the total increase being 254,388 bales. The average weekly consumption of raw cotton in Great Britain during the year amounted to 74,810 bales, consisting of 61,720 American, 1,730 Brazilian, 6,010 Egyptian, 2,260 Peruvian, 140 West Indian, 670 African, and 2,280 East Indian, being a decrease of 6,550 bales per week, or for the whole year of 340,326 bales. The total weight of cotton consumed in Great Britain is 1,931,384,752lb., against 2,077, 289,597 lb. in 1913-14. The stock of cotton at the ports of Great Britain amounts to 1,505,500 bales, against 907,562 bales at the close of 1913-14. The total import of raw cotton to Great Britain in weight is calculated to be 2,585,614,139lb., being an increase on the previous year of 184,909,473lb. The American cotton crop for the season just closed amounted to 15.067,000 bales, against 14,610,000 bales in the previous year.

GERMANY LOOKING FOR COTTON SUBSTITUTES.

Great Britain's declaration of cotton as contraband has caused much discussion in Germany concerning possibble substitutes for cotton. A committee of experts has been appointed to consider the best means of finding practical substitutes. An official statement issued in Paris stated:—

"Bremen notifies all United States export houses of firm offers to purchase a million bales of cotton for direct or indirect delivery at the choice of the vendor. Under the present circumstances an order of such magnitude denotes very urgent necessity, and contradicts all German official declarations pretending that Germany is in no way inconvenienced by the Allies' decision declaring cotton contraband of war."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		..	..
" " Imports	.. ..	..	3,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	..	6.88d
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	9.30d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	..	11.85
	Jan.	..	12.41
New York Official noon call	Oct.		Not quoted.
	Jan.	..	12.37
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	..	11.75
	Jan.	..	12.27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 27th

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.63	6.74
Sept.-Oct.	6.63	6.74
Oct.-Nov.	6.63	6.74
Nov.-Dec.	6.67	6.77
Dec.-Jan.	6.67	6.77
Jan.-Feb.	6.68	6.78
Feb.-Mar.	6.68	6.78
Mar.-Apl.	6.69	6.77
Apl.-May	6.69	6.77
May-June	6.70	6.78
June-July	6.69	6.76
July-Aug.	6.68	6.74
Aug.-Sept.	6.58	6.63

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.63	6.80
Sept.-Oct.	6.63	6.80
Oct.-Nov.	6.63	6.81
Nov.-Dec.	6.67	6.86
Dec.-Jan.	6.67	6.87
Jan.-Feb.	6.68	6.88
Feb.-Mar.	6.68	6.89
Mar.-Apl.	6.69	6.90
Apl.-May.	6.69	6.91
May-June	6.70	6.91
June-July	6.69	6.90
July-Aug.	6.68	6.88
Aug.-Sept.	6.58	6.74

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 27th

M. G. Bengal Good	4.75
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.05
" No. 1 Oomra Good	5.25
" " Fine	5.55
" Broach Good	6.20
" " Fully Good	6.35
" " Fine	6.50
" Scinde Good	4.75
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.05

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	23¾

Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4¾
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜
" " " 6 "	6
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £76,000.	
Transfers Deferred on Calcutta	Rs. 10,00,000 at 1-4 1/32.
On London at Paris Frs.	27.59

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 27th

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92¼
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97-7-16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
" Exports to Great Britain	29,000
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York October	11.95
Previous closing price	11.58
Futures at New York January	12.51
Previous closing price	12.10
Spot Cotton at New York	12.00
Previous price	11.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.63
Previous price	11.25
Futures at New Orleans October	11.94
Previous price	11.43
Futures at New Orleans January	12.39
Previous price	11.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6⅝
Demand Bills	4.70¾
Silver Commercial Bars	49¾

BY MAIL.

On 7th instant, The Bank of England issued the following:—

"£ 5.000 Sovereigns have been set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund-gold portion."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 27th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom .. 585,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian.—Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 60
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 56/6
Toria Rapeseed 3% Sept.-Oct. 53
Ferozepore Bold Sep.-Oct. Sellers 53

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. buyers. 51/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Paid. 8/12/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G. M. B	£70⅞
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	45
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	0/18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£17/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec. Buyers	2/4⅛

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The market to-day has ruled firm in sympathy with home advices new Broach having risen to 298.

At Coral prices were a little easier but the tone of the market was very firm.

Some business has been reported in new Akolas and there was a considerable amount of jobbing in the bazaar.

The demand for ready cotton is only moderate.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal, January, 236¼.
Fine Akola, January, 264.
Good Broach, April, 297¼.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	.. ..	..	294	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	242	232	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	.. 247/8	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M G. Mathia	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277/8	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Nagpore	.. 275	..	..	"
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	.. ..	261	..	..
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	239	..	Nov./1915 Dec. "
"	.. ..	240/1	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	.. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	.. ..	..	..	..
Shaw Ginned Dharwar	.. ..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	229	Oct. 1915
M.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	238	..
M.G. Miraj	.. ..	..	..	..
M G. Compta	.. ..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote	.. ..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	.. ..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The fllowing are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th September, 1915:—

Cotton	3,808 Bales.
Wheat	6,067 cwts.
Linseed	4,610 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,401 "
Ginjellyseed	736 "
Groundnuts	983 "
Poppyseed	482 "
Rice	2,714 "
Castorseed	2,985 "
Myrabollams	346 "
Cottonseed	8,911 "
Gram	9,761 "
Jowar	23,541 "
Maize	10 "
Barley	829 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .. Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-7-6 R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 7-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .. Rs. 8-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .. Rs. 9-1, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 8-10, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts .. Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .. Rs. 4-6, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .. Rs. 25-8, B. T. per candy
Bold White 85 per cent .. Rs. 50 B. T per candy, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. October.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sigh Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 5-16. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. Ready	191¼ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	183
Do. Shanghai	171½

BULLION.

	Rs.
60 d-s. Yokohama	153½
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The cotton mill share market opened firm to-day and a large turnover of business was booked during the course of the day but at the close, owing to the nearness of the current quotation the rates eased off a little. Tata iron and steel shares kept unchanged.

In mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 525 x.d.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 388¾, Standards opened at Rs. 892½ x.d., but closed at Rs. 887½ x.d., Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,105.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,810, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,405, Finlays at Rs. 237½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 185.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 600 x.d.

Maneckji Petits were in demand at Rs. 1,350, but no transactions were reported.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 895.

A big lot of Upper Sind Light Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 191½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares improved to Rs. 245 and Ordinary to Rs. 185.

Tata Iron & Steely shares kept steady at Rs. 106 and Deferred at Rs. 204½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 88¼ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 99½ (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

In yesterday Share market Government Paper 3½ per cent was at 87-3, small sums at 87/8.

In coal shares less activity was shown with no change in rates.

Coal Shares:—Albeit 141, Baraboni 11 7/8, Burradgemo 10 Reliance 46 1/2, Ranegung 26 3-4, Sutikdih 11 1/4, Satpukuria Asansol, 7 and Tetuulmari 11 5/8.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above mill was held yesterday afternoon at the registered offices of the company in Bank Street when the Directors' report for the past year was adopted. The report stated as follows:—

The working result of the Company has not been satisfactory. This is due to the unfavourable condition of trade consequent on the great war in Europe and to the shortage of labour due to panic, which did not allow the full working of your Mill for some months. The Directors are glad to report that since last few months the labour trouble having subsided to a great extent their Mill has resumed full working including the new additions.

Your Mill Buildings, Machinery and stock and Stock in-process are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 35,69,100, as are also the profits and fixed charges for Rs. 4,58,000. One of your Directors Khan Saheb Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Dubash vacated his seat on the Board owing to old age. The Directors highly appreciated his valued advice and co-operation."

The meeting passed a resolution thanking the Agents, Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee & Co., for not charging their commission of Rs. 50,279.0.9 during the last year.

EXPORT OF MICA PROHIBITED.

A notification by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department prohibits the export of mica from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom, provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 27th September 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

SHIPPING.

The following steamers received port clearance o Tuesday:—

Steamer	Zanane	for	Persian Gulf
"	Worsley Hall	for	Cochin
"	Baltic	for	Colombo

The following steamers entered the docks for loading yesterday:—

Steamer	Sardinia	for	Shanghai
"	City of Calcutta	for	Karaeni
"	Dwarka	for	P. Gulf
"	Querimbra	for	Calcutta
"	Ferrara	for	P. Gulf etc.
"	Ardanmhor	for	Manchester

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong on the 25th instant.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 25th instant.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain M. Weeks, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Worsley Hall:—The steamer Worsley Hall, 2,338 tons, Captain J. C. Grey, will sail to-day for Cochin, with a general and same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Baltic:—The steamer Baltic, 2,041 tons, Captain C. Camp, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

Tuesday, September 28, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
B. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Clivegrove	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Sardar	Ookerji	T. M. & Co
H. Ferrara	Baillie	Shaw Wallace & Co
K. Saint Ninian	Muckart	T. M. & Co
N. Ramsay	Mullen	J. F. & Co
Q. Umtata	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
R. Montebello	Grimaldi	Italian Mail S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL

Netrawati		K. N. & Co
Satranji		K. N. & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2. Rheinfels		W & A. G. & Co
3 Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Islami		M. M. & Co
5 Egyptian Prince	Guilian	D. Nanji & Co
6 Hampstead	Hunter	M. & Co
7 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co
10 & 11 Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N & oC
16 Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
4 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Glenmoor		K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ardanmhor	Cockeil	
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	T. M. & Co
Brig Flor-de-Mar	Nacoda	
Chakla	Allen	M.M. & Co.
Khosrott	Inamah	T. M. & Co
Kukoa Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Crosbie	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardinia	Jallery	P. & O. Co

IMPORTS.

Sept. 28.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—30 crates pomegranates, 3 crates, 353 boxes, 2,449 bags, 3,319 baskets dates.

S. S. City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—600 bags, 9 casks soda ash, 78 kegs, 3 casks bicromate of potash, 150 barrels green copperas, 48 drums bleaching powder, 782 casks china clay, 10 casks magnesium chloride, 165 cases candles, 2 case rubber tyres, 2 case enamelware, 11 crates, 11 cases earthenware, 450 pieces earthen pipes, 60 bags fireclay, 15,000 Nos. bricks, 2 casks vinegar, 3 cases cycles, 5 casks, 3 kegs logwood extract, 5 casks myrabolum extract, 1 case perfumed spirits, 275 boxes, 48 crates, 91 cases glass bottles, 14 cases stout, 5 cases boots, 33 cases beer, 20 bags dextrine, 180 cases gin, 11 cases sherry, 25 cases wine, 255 hhds ale, 26 hhds, 15 casks, 387 cases whisky, 17 trusses, 1 case picking bands, 1 case leather, 4 trusses leather laces, 5 trusses buffalo pickers, 180 kegs red lead, 254 bundles pig lead, 8 cases aluminium, 12 cases stoves, 2 cases leather buffers, 2 cases pantent food, 5 cases Benger's food, 12 cases copperbars, 40 cases biscuits, 10 drums, 160 kegs, 50 casks paint, 25 cases, 20 drums varnish, 20 kegs grease, 50 barrels colour, 53 barrels alizarine oil, 70 cases bacon, 2 cases hams, 41 cases cheese, 20 cases, 4 trusses leather belting, 100 bags, 100 sacks dairy salt, 6 cases ghee, 6 cases granite, 50 cases cornflour, 10 cases tannia powder, 4 casks tartar emetic, 3 kegs dywood, 10 drums colza oil, 10 drums lubricating oil, 125 cases nails, 7 cases roller skins, 132 cases, 181 bales paper, 3 cases, 6 bales flannel, 10 bales, 7 cases canvas, 4 cases linnen and cotton goods, 384 cases soap, 15 barrels mercerized glaze, 34 bales jute cloth, 1 bale carpets 2 cases tobacco, 5 bales cotton rope, 129 cases sewing cotton thread, 2 trusses, 1 bale cotton belting, 1 bale rugs, 30 cases oil cloth, 19 bales cotton fents, 28 bales, 12 cases woollens, 2 bales, 3 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases umbrella, 1 case umbrella furniture, 1 case linnen, 8 cases silk piece goods, 13 cases cotton nets, 4 cases, 7 coils cotton banding, 8 cases cotton edging, 2 cases silk thread, 24 bales, 49 cases woollen and cotton goods, 119 cases, 478 bales cotton yarn 566 bales, 2,009 cases cotton piece-goods.

S. S. Querimlea from Sourabaya, Agents, M. M. and Co.:—1,01,196 bags sugar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th September 1915 was 29.92 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.715	inches
Temperature of Air	81.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	"
Dew Point	77.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.887	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum do. do.	77.7	"
Genral direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,SE,SSW,WSW,SE.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	86	miles.
Fall of Rain	1.36	inches
Total fall during month	8.37	"
Do. do. year	73.20	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of Sept. 28th	0.01	"

CHARMING DRESS MATERIALS.

We have a choice selection of materials for Day and Evening wear.

The new stripe effects in all colour combinations are to be had in cool Zephyr for Morning Gowns and in Voiles for better Dresses.

Sendrl. esodt

"Luvisca" is a most delightful material for Dresses and Shirts. Wide silky stripe effects just as to colour and so easily washed. The bright sheen which is so marked a feature of "Luvisca" is retained after repeated washings.

31 inches wide. Re. 1-15 the yard.

Send for Samples of "Luvisca."

TOOTALS SPECIALITIES.

"Tootals" is fast becoming house hold word. The excellent productions of this House recommend themselves.

Tobralco. For Ladies' and Children's Dresses, in white and in fancy colours, all absolutely fast to sun and wash.

Our Price: White Ans. 12 the yard.
Colours Ans. 13 the yard.

Tarantulle, dainty Cambric for Underwear and Babies' clothes. 40 ins. wide.

Our price: Standard quality.
Ans. 13 the yard.
Fine quality Re. 1-0 "
Superfine quality " 1-4 "

TOOTALS PIQUE.—Now that the Hot weather is approaching, white Skirts will be the favourite wear, and for these nothing is better or more suitable than Tootals Pique. 44 ins. White. Rs. 2-2 yard. Colours Rs. 2-4 the yard.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CHARTERER'S CLAIM AGAINST SHIPOWNERS.

SHIPOWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HAJI AJAM GULAM HUSEIN v. THE BOMBAY AND AFRICA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

In this suit the plaintiff sued on a charter-party to recover compensation for damages caused to his goods by the unworthiness of the defendant's ship and by reason of improper and insufficient dunnage. They further claimed the value of proved shortage to the extent of 400 cwts. and 23 lbs.; and the balance of the sweepings which the defendants had not given them. The facts of the case briefly were that a charter-party was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendant Co., on 14th June 1913. Thereunder the plaintiffs chartered the defendant's ship Abydos for a voyage from Akyab to Bombay. The plaintiffs under the charter-party were empowered to sublet the whole or part of the cargo and they did sublet roughly one-fourth to Gulam Mahomad Ajun. The cargo to be shipped was a cargo of rice and the vessel sailed on the 2nd July 1913 making port in Bombay on the 16th of the same month. During the voyage she experienced a heavy gale. On the cargo being unloaded it was found that some 710 bags belonging to the plaintiffs were damaged, that there was a shortage to the extent of 20 tons and 23 lbs. The sweepings collected amounted on the whole to practically about the same weight. It was in respect therefore (1) of damage, (2) of shortage and (3) of sweepings that the present claim had been made.

The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 2,463 for damage done to the rice, Rs. 3,552-8-0 for shortage and Rs. 1,992 for sweepings.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants in their written statement said that the bags of rice when unloaded were in the same condition as when placed on board except that there was the usual amount of wear and tear occasioned and exnected by handling the bags which were single. They denied the extent of the damage and said that under the terms of the charter-party the plaintiffs were not entitled to any compensation for shortage of contents and for damage done to the rice.

The ship experienced heavy seas and rough weather and the damage to the cargo was due to the perils of the sea. The damage was not done because of improper and insufficient dunnage. They denied that the ship was unseaworthy or that the cargo was negligently stowed as alleged by the plaintiff and averred that every reasonable precaution was taken to properly dunnage the cargo and the vessel.

As to sweepings they said that under the charter-party the sweepings were to go to the charterers but the same were according to the custom to be apportioned between the charterer and other consignees in proportion to the extent of their cargoes. The defendants had offered to hand over the sweepings to the plaintiffs on the plaintiffs indemnifying the defendants against the claims of other consignees but this the plaintiffs had refused to do. They prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment of which the following is a summary. After referring to the facts His Lordship said "It was contested "in limine" on the ground that there were two conditions inserted in the bills of lading under which notice was to be given in writing of any claim for damage or shortage and that such claims must be made within one month. I am not particular to state the terms presently because as I shall presently show the defendants' contention is entirely unsustainable. It is admitted that the plaintiffs did not comply with the conditions of those two terms in the bills of lading. It was therefore argued that their suit must fail. I should have thought that the proposition was almost too clear to admit of argument that where there is a charter-party, the rights of the charterer and the shipowner are governed by that and that alone. It is in effect a complete contract between them and their legal relations fall to be adjusted and determined under it and it alone. The defendants appear to rely upon one term in the charter-party which refers to bills of lading, but on reading that it is perfectly clear that when the words "agreeably to the bills of lading" are used, all that is meant is that for the limited purposes of that clause, the facts set forth in the bill of lading as to quantity, quality or weight of the goods shipped are to be the determining factor. In all other respects the bills of lading as between the charterer and the shipowner, never could be, I should have thought more than mere receipts. I say that that proposition would certainly have appeared to me beyond reasonable argument even had there been no authority and I confess I am a little surprised to find so much authority on this point in the English case-law."

His Lordship then referred to the leading English cases which had settled the law as above stated.

Continuing His Lordship referred to the damages claimed by the plaintiffs and alleged by them to have been caused by unseaworthiness of the vessel and insufficient dunnage. As to this it was contended by the defendant that they were not responsible for these damages, as under the terms of the charter-party the charterer was to name his own stevedore and having so named him and the loading and stowage of the cargo including of course the laying and quantity and dunnage to be used, was within the discretion and control of the stevedore as the plaintiff's, and not as the defendant's, agent. His Lordship referred to English cases cited by the defendant's counsel and referred to the case of Harris Best which as to facts and language was practically identical with the case under consideration.

Continuing His Lordship said that taking the charter-party as a whole the agreement between the plaintiffs and defendants was that the stevedore named by the plaintiffs, should be paid for by the defendants and that was exactly the case in Harris v. Best. This was, as was well-known in Commercial Courts, the common usage, the object of it being to satisfy the plaintiffs that a responsible and competent agency was being used. But it was perfectly clear that unless there was a further term of a special kind authorising the plaintiffs to employ and pay for the stevedoring and so either directly or by implication making him responsible, the ordinary responsibility would not be shifted from the charterer to the shipowner.

His Lordship held that on the terms of charter-party under consideration the employment of a stevedore named by the plaintiffs at Akyab had not in any way relieved the owners of the responsibility directly cast upon them by the charter-party itself.

As to "unseaworthiness" of the ship to carry the particular cargo his Lordship referred to the evidence of Capt. Metcalfe and Capt. Erickson marine surveyors, the former being called by the plaintiff and the latter by the defendant and came to the conclusion that had the plaintiffs to rely upon the unseaworthiness of Abydos as the sole cause of the damage done to their goods they would have failed. His Lordship thought that whatever quantity of water got into the ship where the plaintiff's cargo was stored ought fairly to be attributed to the ordinary perils of the sea during a monsoon voyage from Akyab to Bombay.

Dealing with the question of dunnage His Lordship remarked that it consisted of mats and bamboos. Its object was to keep the lower tier of bags free from contact with what is called a "ceiling of the hold." His Lordship held on evidence that there was some defect in the laying of the dunnage and that the defect contributed to the total amount of the damage sustained by the plaintiff. As to the amount of damages His Lordship thought that under the head of damages fairly attributable to the improper laying of the dunnage, which was really bad stowage, £50 or Rs. 750 would be ample compensation.

As to claims for "shortage" and "sweepings" His Lordship said that that did not depend on evidence but merely on the reading of the charter-party itself. On these points His Lordship held that the plaintiffs were entitled to shortage to the extent of 400 cwts. and 23 lbs. at Rs. 8-12-0 per bag of 168 lbs. and to the sweepings to the extent of Rs. 1,986. Decree was accordingly passed for the plaintiffs and defendants were directed to pay the plaintiffs four-fifths of the plaintiffs' cost.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs:

Mr. Jannah, Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman for the defendants:

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Adjourned Application for Discharge under Sec. 38 (suspended.)

196-14.—Bholabhai Ichhachand, v. Manibhai Dalpatbhai, Bhaishanker K & G. On 3rd Feb. 1915, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 3 months with protection.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

585-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Naginchand Javerchand Sha v. The Official Assignee, Little & Co, Part Heard from 22-9-15.

BANDRA MURDER CASE.

FOUR ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Resident Magistrate's Court, Bandra, Mr. Dabholkar disposed of a case in which one Dooming John Colas and six others were charged with committing the murder of one Pawloo Utankar at the instance of the widow of the deceased.

Mr. V. D. Kamat, B.A., LL.B., with Mr. Creado, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. V. R. Laud, B.A., LL.B., all pleaders of the Bombay High Court, appeared for the complainant widow.

Mr. Fareira, Solicitor, with Mr. Patil, a local pleader of Bandra, appeared for accused Nos. 1 to 4 and Mr. D'Souza, also a pleader from Bandra, appeared for accused Nos. 5 to 7.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

It was alleged on behalf of the complainant that her husband was set upon by the accused on the night of the 22nd May last at about 3 a.m. and was dealt some blows by the accused, in consequence of which the deceased died.

Mr. Fareira for the defence contended that there was no evidence to show as to what particular individual dealt a particular blow which caused the death of the deceased.

Mr. D'Souza, for Nos. 5 to 7, contended that there was no evidence against his clients and asked the Court to discharge them.

His Honour committed accused No. 1 to 4 to the Sessions Court at Thana under section 304, I. P. Code, and discharged Nos. 5 to 7.

ACTION AGAINST A LAHORE NEWSPAPER.

RESTRAINTS ON "AKBAR-I-AM."

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

An order under the Defence of India Act has been issued prohibiting the printer and publisher of "Akabar-i-Am," a newspaper of Lahore, from printing and pulishing any news relating to the war other than that received through the Secretary of State or Reuter's Agency. This action has been taken in consequence of a series of articles which appeared in the issues of the paper dated 19th, 20th and 21st August, 1915, enlarging on the possibility of a German invasion of England.

KOTLA BHATTIAN DACOITY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

About 108 witnesses in the Kotla Bhattian dacoity case have been examined by the committing Magistrate at Jalapur Pirwala. The remaining six or seven will be examined at Multan and they include the Civil Surgeon, the Daroga of the Jail and the Police officers.

Imambux, the approver, is said to have deposed about the participation of almost all the accused in the dacoity and produced part of the property received by him. Property had been recovered from several other accused. Of the 48 accused seven are still absconding while two had been discharged for want of evidence. The prosecution evidence against Allu, the accused who was arrested with a gun in his possession, has been recorded under section 25 of the Arms Act, while Allah Bux, father-in law of Imam Baksh has been challanged under section 412, I.P.C., for keeping property stolen in the dacoity and the committing Magistrate has concluded the hearing of the prosecution evidence against him.

The Sessions Judge of Alipur is engaged in hearing a case against Beni Nashker and another, who are charged with having committed dacoity in the house of Gagan Baidya of Magrahat in Diamond Harbour on the night of 25th February last and with having carried away cash and ornaments, worth about Rs. 45,000, after cruelly assaulting the inmates of the house. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ALL ABOUT A RAILWAY PASS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Charles Lewis, lately a Special Duty Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway, charged Manekrao, a typist employed in the Goods Superintendent's Office at Wari Bunder, and Vithal Meraji, a clerk, in the same office, with defamation.

Messrs. P. Godinho, De Souza, and De Cunha, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Gadkari, pleader, was for the first accused, and Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, for the second. Mr. Acworth watched the case on behalf of the Railway.

The complainant's case was that the first accused told him at Dadar on the night of May 27th last, that the second accused was going to give an office pass for an outsider's use. On this the complainant asked his assistant Dhirajlal Icharam, to interview the first accused and get some particulars from him regarding the same. When Dhirajlal gave him some information on Monday, 29th May, he instructed him to report the matter in the usual way.

The second accused called at his house at Dadar the same evening, and made a complaint that his pass had been taken away from him, saying that he was a clerk in the Goods Superintendent's Office. Thereupon the complainant asked him to adduce evidence in support of his statement. The second accused then brought the first accused, who certified that the former was a clerk under him. On this the complainant instructed Dhirajlal to return the pass to the second accused, as he was entitled to use the same.

On the next evening, when the two accused called at his house, he handed over to the second accused, the pass which he had got from Dhirajlal. This interview took place in the compound of his house, where four chairs had been provided. The complainant stated that on the 26th June, the first accused told him that the Goods Superintendent had suspended him, and had taken the second accused's statement, and that the second accused had made an allegation in the same that he had paid the complainant Rs. 150 through the first accused.

COMPLAINANT'S REPORT TO G. T. M.

The complainant then said that he would prosecute him. On the 30th June the complainant made a report to the General Traffic Manager about the matter, and on July 8th he was told by Mr. Lambert that the two accused had made a complaint against him that the complainant had received from them Rs. 150. He then asked to see their statement, but this was refused. He was asked to question the second accused. He did so, and the second accused then told him that he had not given any money to the complainant, neither had he asked for any.

Mr. Lambert then asked the second accused as to whom he had given the money and he replied: "To the first accused." He also said that the first accused had given the money to the complainant, which he had put in his pocket. The second accused was then sent out and the first accused was called in for being questioned. The complainant asked him the same questions, to which he said that neither was he asked for nor did he give any money to the complainant. But the first accused added that when both the accused had gone to the complainant's house on the 1st June, the first accused had placed the bundle containing the money on a vacant chair near the complainant and that when they left, the bundle was still there. The complainant denied the allegation and sent his explanation to the General Traffic Manager. On the 26th July he received a notice from the General Traffic Manager informing him that his services would be terminated on the 31st August.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SEQUEL TO A BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, the case was again resumed in which Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Assalatkhan and Pestonji Jamsetji, with extorting Rs. 3 and a promissory note for Rs. 15 from Shamrao Madhavrao, now deceased.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

Bejunji Shapurji Baria being examined, said that he was constituted attorney for Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar. He knew the second accused who was related to his master Mr. Dhunjibhoy C. Oomrigar. I the beginning of July last the second accused gave witness certain information in consequence of which witness sent for the second accused. The latter told witness that there were some decrees against him and that he had also some bad debts and requested the witness to collect his dues and to pay them to his creditors and settle with them. Witness agreed. The second accused used to see witness off and on. On the 13th July at about 7.30 p. m. the second accused came to witness' house and showed him some decrees and two bonds. Witness took the bonds from him Witness subsequently took the bonds to his solicitors, who, under instructions from witness sent a notice to the debtor. Subsequently witness filed suits and got a decree on them On the 13th July, the second accused dined with the witness at the latter's request and then left him at about 9-30 or 10 p. m. Witness remembered it was the 13th July, because it was a new moon day, and it was also the anniversary day of the death of witness's friend Dorabji.

Questioned by Inspector Smith witness said that he had been attending the court every day under his master's instructions. After the second accused was taken into custody, witness had notices sent to the creditors of the second accused under orders from the witness's master. On behalf of his master, the witness was taking a very keen interest in the second accused.

The case was adjourned for judgment.

CHEATING A GRAIN DEALER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Keshavji Shivji charged Balwant Mahadev Sheth with cheating him in respect of Rs. 10.

Mr. S. B. Bana, Barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that the accused owed him about Rs. 19 for grain supplied to him and that he had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover the same. The day previous to the date on which the suit was to be heard the accused went to the complainant's father and got him to compound the suit for Rs. 10. On the next day, the 26th June, he called the complainant to his room and asked him to write on the summons that the suit was compounded for Rs. 10. When that endorsement was made, the complainant was forcibly ejected from the room without the money, but the Judge in the Small Causes Court, after hearing the complainant passed a decree "exparte" for the full amount of the claim.

The defence was that Rs. 10 had actually been paid to the complainant before his witnesses.

The Court disbelieved the defence story and convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 25.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR P. PATTANI.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TRIBUTE.

The following speech was delivered by H. E. the Governor at the farewell dinner to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, last Saturday night:—

"I think it will be agreed that it is always a trying moment when the time comes to say goodbye to old and valued friends and particularly to those with whom one has been closely associated in any public duty or occupation and it will also, I am sure, be agreed that we have experienced many such moments of late, for Mr. Hill has lately left us for the more exalted regions of the Himalayas; Sir R. Lamb only a few weeks ago, after a long and distinguished career in India, has finished his work here and gone Home to enjoy the leisure he richly deserves and now the chief guest of this evening is in a few days going to give up his official association with us. It might seem to the unitiated that with this epidemic of retirement the Bombay Government might be tottering to its fall; but as I look around me and realise as I do from experience the mass of brain and intellect that is left to help me in my responsible duties, I feel I can still say with confidence that, notwithstanding the departure of those three distinguished officers, men may come and men may go but the efficiency of the Bombay Government will go on for ever.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are here to do honour to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani to express our regret at his severing his official connection with us and to express our appreciation of the constant courtesy, good feeling, and friendship which we have at all times received from his wife and himself and those of us who have been closely associated with him in his public work who wish to ask him to accept our sincere thanks for his constant and loyal co-operation with us and the sound common sense which he always showed in the many questions which have come up for decision from time to time. In Sir Prabashankar Pattani it may truly be said that we have found a true friend and a high-minded and chivalrous Indian gentleman.

Before I sit down I am going to ask Lady Willingdon to present a small offering to Sir Prabashankar Pattani and his wife as an expression of our warm feelings of regard and affection towards them. It is our sincere wish that they may both be spared many years to give more useful service for this country of which they are two very distinguished citizens."

Sir Prabhashankar replied:—

SIR PRABHASHANKAR'S REPLY.

"Your Excellencies, your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It is frankly quite impssible for me at all adequately to express my thanks and gratitude to your Excellency for the extraordinary kindness with which you have referred to my work and to Lady Willingdon as well as to yourself, for the most generous gift which I carry away and shall cherish as a souvenir of this occasion. My heart is naturally full at relinquishing an office and a sphere of work in which I have spent three very happy, and I hope, from the standpoint of the State, not unprofitable years. It overflows when on my departure I am surrounded by an atmosphere of kindness and appreciation such as that in which we are met to-day.

Your Excellency, I have throughout been fortunate in the Chiefs it has been my privilege to serve and my good fortune has reached its apogee of recent years, I think it will be admitted that for the most effective working of the system of Governor-in-Council a complete frankness between the Governor and his colleagues, and between the Members of the Council themselves is essential. That frankness I have experienced in a very marked degree. After three years in this Office and an intimate knowledge of the nature of the work I am glad thus formally to acknowledge that I have been made to feel a colleague of your Excellency in every sense of the term. I have received the same measure of confidence and regard as would be extended to the most commanding members of the Civil Service. In these conditions, I have been very happy in my work. I leave it with the consciousness of good work done, of useful experiences gained and of valued friendships formed under Your Excellency's wise and sympathetic guidance.

While I am talking of your Excellencies' personal kindness to me, I am conscious of the stream of kindness from which the whole Presidency drinks. If Lord Hardinge by his catholic sympathies and his broad-minded statesmanship is to-day the keeper of India's conscience, your Excellency holds the pulse of the sentiments of the Bombay Presidency in your hands. One of the many advantages of having an Indian Member in the Councils of India is that he forms a link between the Government and the people. He interprets the views and even the feelings of the people to Government and in the proportion of the respect in which he is held in Government he is enabled to persuade the people to see eye to eye with them. It is from this knowledge of the under-currents of the people's thoughts that I say that your Excellency has won the hearts of the people to such an extent as would make any ruler proud of his career. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's part in this triumph is considerably great. She has added her contribution of the qualities of the heart in the bringing about of this happy state of things in the Province. This happy combination of the head and heart has been a great asset to the Empire at this juncture. While on this subject may I say one word more? It is that among the advantages of having an Indian Member is this,—there is gradually being built up in the country, in the persons of ex-Members of Council, a body of publicists whose influence, based on sound and practical knowledge, will be of assistance in wisely guiding public opinion as well as a pillar of support to the Government.

And now the time has come to say farewell. Your Excellency has seen great virtues where I am conscious of only small merits. I am reminded of the Sanskrit poet who said: "The great gentleman is he who rejoices in extolling the good points of others and in turning a blind eye to their little weaknesses." I only see, in this further evidence of your too kindly appreciation, yet one more proof of that greatness of heart which inspires our respect, our confidence, and, if I may say so, our affection. Believe me I am truly grateful to your Excellencies for your omnipresent kindness, to my colleagues for their co-operation and support, and to that large body of generous men and women of all communities whom I am proud to be able to call my friends. These surcharged memories will be an unfailing solace in the closing year of my life.

My wife shares my sentiments and feels the same feelings on this occasion. Her Excellency has given the gift into her hands I do not grudge the possession of it, for she is the accepted custodian of all that is precious to me in life, but I hope her ladyship will tell her that I am also a co-recipient and she is not to monopolize, but to let me also share, the happy memories that are associated with its presentation and with all that has culminated into that presentation.

Your Excellency, let me thank you for the kind way in which you have proposed our health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind way in which you have accepted it."

GROWTH OF COLOURED COTTON.

AMERICAN PLANTER'S SUCCESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Reuter's New York correspondent says that a Southern planter has grown cotton ranging from white to deep olive green. Experiments are continuing and black cotton is considered a possibility in the near future.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

PRODUCTION IN JULY 1915.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Department of Statistics in its monthly statements about cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills during July 1915 shows that the total amount of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 64 million pounds and that of woven goods to 22 million pounds, compared with 59 and 25 million pounds respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year, recording an increase of about 8 per cent. in the former case and a decrease of 12 per cent. in the latter.

In the eleven months from the beginning of the cotton year 1914/15, i.e., from 1st September, 1914, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 606 million pounds and that of woven goods to 267 million pounds, as compared with 629 and 257 million pounds respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the four months (April to July 1915) the quantities were 244 million pounds of yarn and 104 million pounds of woven goods.

The Excise duty of 3½ per cent. and advalorem realised on woven goods in July 1915 amounted to Rs. 391,523 and during four months (April to July 1915) Rs. 1,065,119, as compared with Rs. 383,017 and Rs. 1,207,744 respectively in the corresponding periods of 1914.

The value of goods produced in Indian mills is estimated at Rs. 11,186,000 in July 1915, and at Rs. 30,432,000 in four months (April to July 1915, Value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in July 1915 was Rs. 41,091,000 and that in the four months (April to July 1915. Rs. 143,492,000.

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

LARGE INCREASES OVER LAST YEAR'S RETURNS.

Corn crops are good this year. In the chief producing countries of the world the approximate proportion of increase over last year was:—

Wheat	17.9 per cent.
Barley	19 ,,
Oats	24.1 ,,
Rye	18.7 ,,

These figures are deduced from information given by the International Agricultural Institute as to the total production of crops in the undermentioned countries:—

Wheat:—In the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia-in-Europe, India, Japan, Tunis, United States and Canada (winter wheat only)—1,383,889,000 cwts.

Barley in the same countries, except India and Canada, 414,411,000 cwts., or 19 per cent. above last year's production.

Oats in the same coutries as barley, except Japan, 755,136,000 cwts.

Rye in the same countries as for oats, except England, Scotland and Tunis, 514,365,000 cwts.

The estimated production of maize in the United States is 1,458,993,000 cwts, and of potatoes 230,899,000 cwts., or 9.2 and 6.2 per cent. respectively above last year's production.

The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has notified to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that no liceness will be issued for shipments of mica to the firms of (1) Meirowsky Brothers, of New York, and (2) The American Mica Co., of Newton, Lower Falls, Massachusettes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Volkart United Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-15 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Mud Sports.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut. R. A. Spence.
Sept. 29.

EMBARKATION.

The following troops are detailed for embarkation duty as follows:—

To-morrow Thursday the 30th inst. (S.S. Itaura) "B" and "B" Troop.

Members detailed for duty will parade at 7-30 a.m. punctually at Alexandra Docks, Jetty end. Dress.—Khaki.

Parades for the week ending 2nd October 1915:—

Orderly N. C. Officers.—Sergt. R. C. Lowndes, and Lce to Corpl. L. W. A. Herbert.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY 29TH.

Riding School for Recruits and Remounts at 7 a.m.

THURSDAY 30TH.

Parade for "A" and "C" Troops and other members not on embarkation duty at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki Shirts Regimental saddles, rifle sword and bandolier.

FRIDAY 1ST PROX.

Instructional Parade for Troop leaders and N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m. Riding School for Recruits and Remounts at 7 a.m.

ENROLMENT.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop:—

Troop:—Trooper Oliver Mansfield.

NOTICE.

The final run for the Half Section Tent-pegging cups will be at the Mud Sports, to-day Wednesday the 29th September 1915.

A. KIRKE- SMITH, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major E. T. Lambert Commanding.
Sept. 28.

869.—Motor Cycles.

Members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of cycles to the Adjutant's office before the 30th instant.

870.—Enrolments.

No. 254 Sapper G. N. Smith having enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company with effect from 25-9-15.

871.—Musketry.

Musketry will be carried out at Colaba on Saturday 2nd October 1915 at 4 p.m., and on Sunday 3rd October at 7 a.m. Rifles will be issued on Saturday 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

By kind permission of the Committee of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, a Company meeting of No. 1 Company, B.V.A., will be held in the Reading Room of that Institution at 9 p.m. on the 29th instant. All members of No. 1 Company are earnestly requested to attend.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify as follows:—

Intimition was recently issued that in foreign telegrams words expressing numbers might be written in groups, such expressions as "thirtyeightnine" are, however, not admissble but should be written as "three-eightnine" if intended for 389 or "three-oughteightnine" if for 3089.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday the 9th October 1915 at 2-30 p.m. S. T. in the Lord Harris Municipal School, Carnac Road. The oral examination will be held on Saturday the 16th October at 12-30 S. T. in the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague, both reported from Umerkhadi, occurred in Bombay on Monday. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 53, as compared with 59 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 71 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 215; out of which seven were plague-stricken.

STABBED MAN'S DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Raja Kana, a Hindu residing near Vincent Road, who was stabbed on the 19th instant at about 2-30 p.m., when he was returning to his hut after a caste meeting, by a burglar in the stomach. He succumbed on the evening of 25th. The assailant Sukharam Laxman was also present in the Coroner's Court.

After the assailant had been arrested, a bundle containing a belt and a buckle of the kind Shitil which had been stolen by Sharma was found near him, and the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment in that case.

Medical evidence was adduced to show that the deceased met his death through pneumonia, and that the wound was in no way responsible for the death, as it was healthy and healing.

The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia.

DEATH OF MR. ROERTSON MACAULAY.

A cable was received late last evening from Montreal announcing the death of Mr. Robertson Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The local offices of the Company at Canada Buildings, Hornby Raod, will be closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, Director of Agriculture, Mysore, has gone Home on six months' furlough.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915.

INDIA'S NEW ALLIES.

"I wish you to know that wherever we meet those grand and game soldiers of India, Australians will extend an open hand of binding friendship."—Letter from an Australian private to the Secretary of State for India.

"The Dominion Governments should lose no time in making it perfectly clear that, far from hesitating, they will eagerly support the admittance of gorgeous India into the Councils of the Empire."—"The Montreal Star."

"India. . . . . has become like other members of the great British family and has a right to expect the privileges accorded to others."—"Ottawa Free Press."

We said the other day that we could not conceive of any other result of an invitation by his Majesty's Government to India to join the Imperial Conference but a warm acquiescence on the part of the self-governing Dominions. The cordial comments in the Canadian press on the recent debate in the Imperial Council fully justify that belief. We have no doubt whatever that the people of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand,—whose sons have been fighting shoulder to shoulder in Gallipoli with Indians,—fully share the sentiments of Canada. We are glad that the "Ottawa Free Press" fully recognises that, not only by her part in the war but also by her conduct through long years of peace, India has earned the right "to become like other members of the great British family." India will not be slow to accept the warm hand of welcome and equality that is now held out to her. It is notable also that the "Montreal Star" urges that the Dominions should take particular pains to assure the Imperial Government and the Government of India that nothing will please them better than to meet the representatives of India in the next Conference. There is no suggestion of constitutional difficulties here, no thought of red tape obstacles. India wants to come to the Conference, the Dominions are proud to welcome her. Then why wait upon formality? That is the healthy difference between the self-governing Dominions and Whitehall. If a thing ought to be done, why not do it at once, instead of immediately examining the constitutional position to see what difficulties may be found in the way? That is the sort of thing that is unfortunately the bane of progress in this country, and naturally enough the fullest advantage of it is taken in the secretariats to deter nervous governors, and even strong-minded ones, from doing the right thing at the right moment.

But there is a deeper significance to be attached to the reception by the people of the self-governing Dominions of India's demand for admission to the Conference than concerns that particular matter alone. Not that we think it is a matter of slight importance. On the contrary, we have always urged that, only by a round table discussion, at which India assists on equal terms, will the differences between India and her sister States in the Empire ever be satisfactorily settled. From that point of view the matter is of undoubted importance and can only result in lasting good, and it is a matter of gratification to us that a proposal, which we have consistently and persistently urged, is now accepted as the natural and right thing to do. Now that the proposal is to be carried into effect, we are being told by those who consistently deride the political aspirations of educated India that it is not a matter of any importance and can only gratify sentiment. That is not an Imperial view. The presence of India at the Conference is bound to have far-reaching practical results and it will undoubtedly raise her status in the Empire. Canada has been quick to recognise the absurdity and injustice of regarding India, in view of all that has happened, as being unfitted to enjoy the same privileges as other members of the Empire and to be "like them." The self-governing Dominions are rendering a great service to India at the present time. They are bringing fresh minds to bear upon a problem that has been too long at the mercy of the sun-dried bureaucrats of Whitehall, the cautious politicians of Westminster and the band of administrative "experts" on the red benches of the Upper Chamber. They have not been called upon to consider this question before. But they are now going to be India's staunch allies in her endeavour to gain for herself those rights and privileges which they themselves enjoy. It is impossible for anyone who has had occasion to observe the utterances of responsible politicians and journals belonging to the great Dominions during the last few months not to realise that. "Men who die with us in defending the common flag," says the "Montreal Free Press," "should not be kept waiting a moment in the anti-chambers of our councils." Those are noble and courageous words coming from the heart of people who, whatever their prejudices and however strong their determination to protect their own interests, are not capable of regarding with pettifogging caution or any sort of *arrière pensée* the claims of a people, who, like themselves, sprang spontaneously to the aid of the Empire without a thought but that of their duty to protect the common flag. That has made Canada, Australia and South Africa think, and thinking has not taken them long to decide that India is entitled to the possession of that liberty which is common to the other great States of the Empire. We can well imagine that, if, and when, the representatives of India,—not merely the official representatives but the representatives of the people,—come to sit side by side with the representatives of the Colonies in the Conference the latter will ask themselves, what difficulty there need be in granting responsible government to men so eminently capable of administering the affairs of their country.

We have often enough in this country spoken and written bitterly of the favoured position of the self-governing Dominions in the Empire and of their treatment of the people of this country in their own lands. Let us hope that that is all past. India has never been slow to reciprocate a noble sentiment, or to grasp the proffered hand of friendship. She will gladly bury the bitterness of the past, and as her sons have fought and died by the side of Australians and Canadians on the battlefields of Flanders, France and Gallipoli, so they will be prepared to march with them shoulder to shoulder along the path of Imperial progress as allies, when they enjoy the same liberties and political privileges under one common flag.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

In our preceding articles dealing with the recommendations of the Maclagan Committee on co-operation regarding primary societies we strongly commented on its retrogade proposal to give powers to societies to ascertain the past debts of members or persons desirous of becoming members,—a proposal which really meant the conferring of far-reaching executive powers on the registrars or the revenue authorities. The point is a very important one. For the primary economic object of introducing co-operative movement in this country was to free the agriculturists from the clutches of the usurious *sowcar*. The Committee is inclined to think that it is best not to pay off all the debts of a member at once and "that in relieving debt without any corresponding effort on the part of the debtor, there is a real danger of weakening his strength of character and thereby making him a less valuable member of the society." This view obviously loses sight of the common experience of all co-operative societies, that as long as a member remains indebted to a *sowcar*, not only a greater part of the loan he obtains from his society for productive purposes but also whatever little profit he earns as member of a co-operative society, go to satisfy the unending demands of the money lender. It is obvious that such a state of things negatives the aims of the movement itself, and under the circumstances we think that the efforts of co-operative societies to redeem the debts of their members should be limited only by their financial resources.

This leads us to the principal items in the composition of the capital of agricultural societies,—shares, deposits and loans. The first two are the tests of the success of the movement in fostering thrift among the members as well as in encouraging the confidence of the general public in the societies. Except in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Burma share capital does not form an integral part of the co-operative system, though for securing the prime object of every society,—which is to acquire a permanent capital of its own,—the share system deserves to be encouraged, provided, as the Committee points out, shares are not allowed to create disabilities against poor members or persons desirous of becoming members or made an excuse for dividend hunting. With regard to deposits it is found that they form a markedly small proportion of the working capital of societies as compared with European countries. It is, however, satisfactory that our own Presidency compares very favourably with most other provinces as regards deposits from members,—thus showing that the members here believe in the movement and are ready to support it. The Committee very properly lays stress on punctuality in repayment of deposits. But even more than in punctuality in repayment of deposits, the general public is interested in the way loans are granted by the societies to their members, the purposes for which they are granted, the right use that is made of them and the regularity with which they are repaid. The Committee's recommendations on all these points are sound and helpful. As regards the last of these points, it should be borne in mind that, while rigid regularity cannot but be insisted on in the present stage, the managing committees might well be allowed some discretion in granting extensions for a certain period, for this is a policy followed by the *sowcar* for his own ends, and in order that co-operation should eliminate him it must in some respects adopt his methods. The advancing of a loan brings into play the cardinal principle of co-operation, that the security for them should depend primarily on the man and his sureties and not on his property. There is, of course, nothing unco-operative in the hypothecation of immovable property, so long as too much reliance is not placed on it and the moral effect of co-operation in developing a sense of personal dignity, worth and responsibility is not lost sight of. This consideration will help us to realise why an unlimited liability should be considered essential for co-operative societies,—at any rate for those composed of agriculturists. When this form of liability was made compulsory for all agricultural societies, fears were entertained in many quarters that its effect would be to keep the richer peasants from joining the movement. These fears, it is very gratifying and no less encouraging to find, have been happily falsified and it has been everywhere found that richer agriculturists have been unselfish enough to accept the risks of unlimited liability by becoming members of societies. Moreover, its moral effect on the members themselves has been as great as the confidence which it has gained for the societies from central institutions inside the movement, as well as from the joint-stock banks outside it.

A very important point in connection with the working of primary societies is the system under which their audit is conducted for it is on this that the success of the movement largely depends. The Committee recommends that the auditing staff may be divided into a staff maintained by Government for super-audit and another maintained by co-operative institutions for original audit. It is satisfactory that it deprecates the creation of a new Government department on a large scale to carry out original audits, both because it considers it undesirable to let loose in increasing numbers a new set of Government officials on the villages, and because the officialization of the work might breed a sense of hostility towards audits generally on the part of societies. But the proposal of the Committee that the audit staff, to be paid by the co-operative societies, should be under the control of the Registrar is obviously unjust to the societies and not calculated to make them self-reliant. The more practical and proper recommendation would have been to leave the original audit to be done by the societies themselves in co-operation with central banks and unions and to direct the super-audit to be undertaken by the staff of the Registrar. It is by the adoption of such a system only that the societies will be able to take affairs more and more into their own hands which, after all, is the end which Government themselves have in view. As regards supervision of the movement, which implies the duty of instructing the members in co-operative principles and propagating the movement by the organization of new societies, the Committee rightly lays down that it should devolve on the co-operative institutions themselves. It is for the societies, or their unions or central banks to see that a sufficient and efficient staff is maintained. Something in this direction has been done in the Central Provinces, though the interference of the Registrar of the Provinces, except when watching through the auditing staff, is certainly unnecessary. For supervision the strength of the staff will depend on local conditions and on the extent to which honorary workers are available. This brings us to a most gratifying feature of the growth of the co-operative movement in this country. For, while the co-operative societies, if properly organized and allowed to grow without being always in the leading strings of officialdom, contain in themselves immense possibilities of serving the purposes of old village *panchayats* which have now become extinct,—especially if they are, in course of time, strengthened with the ancient civil and criminal powers of the latter,—the activities of the honorary workers in the movement, called the "Honorary Organizers," is not less encouraging. The annual reports of registrars of all provinces have borne ample testimony to the debt which the movement owes to these non-official workers,—and their number is happily increasing; but it is regrettable that the Committee, while properly insisting on the importance of these workers guiding and carefully watching the growth of societies, should have grudged to pay an adequate measure of tribute to their unselfish labours.

Notes of the Day.

The Welcome Rain.

Reports from Gujarat and Kathiawar for the last two on three days show that rain has penetrated into most of the affected parts and we all hope that the storm which burst in Bombay last evening will extend its force to Gujarat and Kathiawar where it is more urgently wanted. This will considerably relieve the anxious situation, at any rate, by bringing on the grass and enabling *rabi* sowings to commence. Much depends, however, on what this week and the next have in store, though we must hope for the best. But this should not make us lose sight of the effects of the drought so far, which have already begun to make their appearance in Bombay. For scores and hundreds of men, women and children have been coming to Bombay for many days past. The landless labourer is the first to be seriously affected by the high prices of grain and want of work in the fields which usually supports him in normal times.

The Rush to Bombay.

The village artizan and the weaver are also equally affected, there being no local demand for hand-woven cloth at a time when people cannot afford to spend money on clothes. All such people have daily been coming in large numbers from several ports of Kathiawar by coasting steamers and by country boats. Many of them have also come by rail from the heart of Kathiawar,—most of them in search of work. The hopeful change in the situation will materially affect the seriousness of the problem created by this invasion of helpless and unfortunate people, for it should induce many of them to hasten homewards again. But, meanwhile, something needs to be done by Governments the railways and other large employers to find work which would employ the unskilled labourers. Besides, the housing of many of these people is a question which will have to be looked into at an early date, before they are all forced to roam about,—as some have already begun to do,—from street to street to the danger of the health of this and other cities.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Clemency.

We greatly regret the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor towards the appeals for clemency to the men under sentence of death in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case which have been made with complete unanimity by the Indian press throughout India. Sir Michael O'Dwyer seems to have gained an erroneous impression as to the motives of this appeal, and spoke of a want of appreciation of the gravity of the conspiracy and the objects at which it aimed. We do not think that anyone wishes to minimise, or has minimised that. But there are many reasons on which the claim for clemency is based. In the first place, the judgment of the Tribunal laid stress on the fact that these men were the dupes of unscrupulous agitators, and whether it is agreeable to admit it or not, it is a fact that their disloyalty originated in a very sound grievance in the invidious treatment which they found to be accorded to men of their country in British possessions. Those are not facts which minimise the gravity of their crime, but they are undoubtedly reasons for clemency which deserve consideration quite apart from the merits of their offence.

Indian Sentiment.

In the second place, Indian sentiment, in the Punjab as elsewhere, asks for clemency and that is another reason, which was the more emphasised by the glowing tribute which Sir Michael himself paid to the loyalty and valuable services rendered by the Punjab in the war. When clemency was shown to the traitors in South Africa, whose crime was certainly not less than that of these men, it was not based on any ground affecting a consideration of the gravity and importance of their crime, but on reasons of State and the consideration of public sentiment. But in South Africa affairs are managed by statesmen who are not devoid of imagination. In India they are too much under the control of a hard unsentimental officialism that cannot see beyond the apprehension of the moment. We trust, therefore, that the last word in this matter will rest with the Viceroy or the King-Emperor, and not with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Need for Agricultural Education.

It is a commonplace that agriculture constitutes the real wealth of India, but it is not generally recognised how rarely it attracts the best brains in the country and how primitive are the notions and the methods of those who carry it on in these days when in all progressive countries science has been pressed into the service of agriculture with the result that two blades of grain are produced where only one grew before. This point needs to be emphasised and in the informing lecture which he delivered at Junagadh on Friday, Dr. Mann did well to emphasise it by citing the case of England, which made great strides during the last century by the use of artificial manures, clean seed and improved contrivances for the reaping, harvesting and after treatment of crops. As he also pointed out, even better results can be obtained if similar methods are adopted in India with modifications demanded by local conditions and if more and more educated Indians can be made to realise how to advance the economic welfare of India by pursuing agriculture or the allied industries of horticulture and forestry. The State, however, must show the way by maing more strenuous efforts to organise agricultural education, research and experiment in the country.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have now read the article on Home Rule League in "New India" of 25th instant and it is true that I have given consent to be President on certain conditions.—Yours, etc.,

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Versova, Sept. 28.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following appointments have been approved:—

121st Pioneers:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Andrew and Major Heale to be Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively.

19th Punjabis:—Major H. C. D. Jarrett, Double Company Officer to be Double Company Commander, 96th Infantry.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FRESH CAPTURES IN CHAMPAGNE.

ANOTHER BIG RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

BULGARIA'S NOTE TO POWERS.

Hope rather than jubilation is the feeling voiced in the comments of London and Paris on the heaviest blow the Allies have dealt since the establishment of the trench deadlock ten months ago.

The British, whose front has been considered extended southwards, are attacking Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and the French are opposed to General von Fabeck. The splendid work of the new British Army is the talk of Paris.

The French troops have completely maintained all the captured positions. The battle in Champagne continues tenaciously on the entire front, and the French are now attacking the German second line on an extended front. They have occupied a number of positions.

The British offensive east of Loos is progressing and a number of German counter-attacks north-west of Hulluch have been repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

It is unofficially reported that the Russians are continuing to advance on both sides of Luck and have reached Kovel and that the Austrians have evacuated Brody. The Russians are also said to be advancing near the Roumanian Frontier.

A Paris telegram says that a French correspondent on the Russian front announces that General Iwanoff has won another big success in South Russia, capturing thousands.

A new feature in the mid-Russian situation is the German offensive toward the railway junction of Barowritchi, between Vilna and Rovno.

Bulgaria has notified to the Powers that the Bulgarian mobilisation is entirely in national interest and has not the slightest aggressive character.

The Press Bureau announces that the recent operations in Gallipoli have been mainly confined to aircraft attacks, artillery bombardments and some mining.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE PROGRESSING.

FRENCH CAPTURE NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN CHAMPAGNE

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

PROGRESSING EAST OF LOOS.

LARGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that north-west of Hulluch we repulsed a number of counter-attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Our offensive east of Loos is progressing. The captures amount to 2,800 men, 53 officers, eighteen guns and thirty-two machine guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material.

HEAVIEST BLOW DEALT BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Hope rather than jubilation is the feeling voiced in the comments of London and Paris on the heaviest blow the Allies have yet dealt since the establishment of the trench deadlock ten months ago.

DOMESTIC BITTERNESS TO BE WIPED OUT

The papers dwell with satisfaction on the inspiring successes but refrain from anticipating future developments though a note of relief is sounded in the English press at the news which will wipe out the domestic bitterness fostered by months of weary waiting.

FRENCH CAPTURE THE LARGEST SINGLE CATCH.

It is pointed out that the French capture of prisoners is the largest single catch since the war began.

FURIOUS COASTAL BOMBARDMENT.

Despatches from Holland state that the roar of cannon was been heard ceaselessly at places well inside the Zeeland frontier and houses far inland have been shaken to the foundations, by the thunder of warships' guns shelling Zeebrugge the bombardment, surpassing all previous bombardments in duration and intensity.

The warships' work however was not confined to the bombardment of Zeebrugge; they shelled various points on the Belgian coast including the trenches to seaward and the enemy's line above Nieuport and batteries in the dunes stretching from the Dutch frontier down to Westende.

ENDLESS PROCESSION OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

Dutch correspondents describe the endless processions of German wounded on foot and in tramcars, waggons, automobiles and trains pouring into the towns and villages of Belgium.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

The German losses in the recent prolonged cannonade were already heavy and those in the recent infantry fighting have been terrible.

EVERY AVAILABLE GERMAN IN FIRING LINE.

Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence and the troops just arrived are rushed into the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and even frontier posts are denuded of guards often elderly Landsturmers in the desperate effort to meet the great onslaught.

NEW GRAVES BEING DUG.

Churchyards are inadequate for the dead and new graves are being dug everywhere on roads and fields.

SERBIA DETERMINED TO DEFEND HERSELF TO THE LAST.

CONFIDENT OF ALLIES' SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Serbian Minister in Paris stated in an interview that Serbia like Belgium would defend every inch of her territory against all aggressors and hold out to the last man and the last drop of blood.

"It cannot be denied that we are inferior to the combined Austro-German forces, but happily the Allies are aware of this and we have every reason to believe that their support will not be lacking. But rapid action is necessary."

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

NISH, Sept. 28.

The enemy on Thursday night twice attempted to cross the Drina in the directions of Ratcha and Visheg-rad under the cover of a strong artillery fire, but were repulsed.

THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

ALL FRENCH GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

300 GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

A communiqué says:—The French troops have completely maintained all the captured positions. The battle in Champagne continues tenaciously on the entire front.

We have occupied a number of positions, notably at Troubricot, which we had already passed and in which the enemy still maintained himself. The number of German officers captured has increased to 300.

Eastward of Souchez our advance, which at the outset was reported as having reached Thelus, did not go beyond the orchards of La Foli and Arras-Lille road. Our advance has been wholly maintained.

Actions with bombs and aerial torpedoes are proceeding southward of the Somme. French batteries are vigorously replying to German guns at Quennevieres.

There are intense reciprocal bombardments between the Meuse and the Moselle and also in Lorraine.

A violent storm raging in the Vosges has momentarily suspended the operations.

SITUATION NORTH OF ARRAS UNCHANGED.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A communique says:—North of Arras the situation is unchanged. The enemy only made weak counter-attacks against their lost positions. Prisoners taken in this region hitherto are over 1,500.

ENEMY GUNS CAPTURED BY FYENCH.

Fighting continues without cessation in Champagne where we are now facing the second German position on an extended front. The number of guns captured has not been determined but over seventy heavy and field guns have been counted, including twenty-three taken by the British.

GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED IN ARGONNE.

The communiqué adds the Germans today delivered an attack in Argonne which was completely defeated. Their infantry four times attempted to assault our positions at Lafillemorte after a violent bombardment with projectiles of all calibres and suffocating shells. The enemy only reached our advanced lines at a few points where he was immediately arrested by the fire of the supporting trenches The enemy was repulsed everywhere else with the heaviest losses.

RECENT SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED BY FRENCHMEN

PARIS, Sept 27.

The success in Champagne was achieved in torrential rain, which greatly hampered the assaulting troops.

A French official note commends the coolness with which Frenchmen have received the recent sucess, which it says, indicates the strength and confidence which have been their keynote since the beginning of war.

GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

To-night's Berlin communiqué says the enemy's attack in the Ypres district has ceased but it mentions further severe British attacks north and south of Loos, also attacks on both sides of Arras and especially severe fighting in the Suippes district and eastward of the Aisne.

In the Eastern theatre it mentions a strong enemy counter-attack south of Smorgon and says that the Russians still hold the bridgeheads eastward of Baranowice.

SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM'S RESIGNATION.

DISAPPROVES OF WAR WITH ENTENTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables from London:—

A French official wireless states that according to reports from Constantinople great importance attaches to the resignation of the Sheikh-Ul-Islam, who disapproves of the continuance of war against the Entente. The Perfect of Constantinople resigned on the same ground.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH FRONT

WORK OF THE NEW ARMY,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The scenes of the Anglo-French victories are already historic. The industrial and mining region in the Ypres-Arras sector has been the main battlefield of the Allied left, as the barren chalk ridges of Champagne have been that of the centre since the battle of the Marne. The British are attacking Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, while the French are opposed to General von Fabeck.

WORK OF NEW BRITISH ARMY.

The places mentioned in the British zone are the first official indication of the extension of the British lines southward. The work of the new British Army is the talk of Paris. One writer emphasising the British part says: It must be remembered that the British held the approaches to La Bassée and Givenchy. As their numbers increased, they had to spread southwards, replacing the French troops. Hence the significance of their attacks near Hulluch and Loos. The latter, which is one and a half mile from Lens, was the place where the French were held up after the heavy fighting round Carency and Souchez.

DETAILS OF BRITISH ATTACK.

The British attack was directed northward of Lens to the left of the Lens-La Bassée main road. Their advance threatens to outflank the German strongholds of La Bassée and Lens. They have already secured in the Loss region important collieries, the trellised towers of which are known to Tommies as Crystal Palace. Soldiers from the front are quoted in Paris as eloquently praising the work of the new British trench bayonet in close fighting in the trenches.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN WESTERN ARGONNE

A German communiqué mentions that the battle has been especially stubborn north of Mourmelon-le-Grand and very close in Western Argonne. Experts point out that the German line here prior to Saturday's fighting was six to nine miles before the important railway linking the Crown Prince in Argonne with the Germans outside Rheims and the French guns probably now command the railway.

ESTIMATED GERMAN STRENGTH.

A recent semi-official intimation placed the strength of the Germans in the West at 1,800,000 men, though they were strengthened by an inordinately large proportion of heavy guns and machine-guns.

Experts remark that with the new units this figure probably represents the German strength to-day and if not more than eleven divisions of the new British Armies are now in France, then our power of reinforcing the Allies is greater than the Germans' reinforcing capabilities.

THE CHECKMATE IN RUSSIA.

The Germans have seemingly come to a standstill in Russia where they are committed to fighting on a 700 miles front at the beginning of a bad season, without having achieved a decision against the Russians. The strength of the Germans on the Eastern front is estimated in Petrograd at 2,600,000.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE EAST OF VILNA'

What they are up against is evidenced by the latest Russian communiqué, which records repeated Russian attacks. The lull at Dvinsk, where the Germans have been making colossal efforts and suffering enormous losses, and the increase of fighting east of Vilna, where the Russians have been very active, indicate that the initiative is not altogether in German hands.

FIVE FORTIFIED VILLAGES TAKEN BY RUSSIAN BAYONET.

The communiqué emphasises that in the recent fighting bayonet attacks have become ordinary occurrences with Russian troops, whose spirit is of the highest. Germans no longer claim big hauls of prisoners.

Five fortified villages at different points on the front were mentioned in yesterday evenings communiqué as captured by the Russian bayonet, with altogether about a thousand prisoners and much material and machine-guns.

BELGIAN ADVANCE ALONG THE YSER.

200 YARDS OF ENEMY TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Sept 27.

The Belgians have also advanced, forcing Germans to evacuate 200 yards of trenches along the Yser.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN THEATRE.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE NEAR BARONOVITCHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

The French correspondent M. Hutin, who first reported the recapture of Luck, telegraphs that General Ivanoff yesterday won another big success in South Russia, capturing thousands.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.

A new feature in the mid-Russian situation is the German offensive towards the railway junction of Baronovitchi, between Vilna and Rovno. Germans have appeared some seven miles from Baronovitchi, where most important events are developing. The Russians are fully alive to the position.

Further good news has been received from the Southern theatre, where the Russians are advancing near the Rumanian frontier.

RUSSIANS REACH KOVEL

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE BRODY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.

An unofficial report says the Russians are continuing to advance on both sides of Luck and have reached Kovel.

The Austrians have evacuated Brody.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN DVINSK REGION.

1,000 PRISONERS AND NUMEROUS GUNS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.

A communiqué says that fierce fighting has been renewed in the Dvinsk region and numerous German attacks in the direction of Novo Alexandrovsk have been repulsed.

The Russian cavalry are vigorously attacking the fords on the Upper Vilia. They charged the German cavalry, capturing 68 and sabring a hundred.

DESPERATE BATTLE WEST OF VILEIKA.

A desperate battle is in progress west of Vileika. Four German attacks were repulsed but though the Russians were somewhat pressed during one onslaught fighting never slackened and one of their armies captured 13 guns, including five of heavy calibre, 33 machine-guns and over 1,000 prisoners.

Stubborn fighting continues on the whole front south to the Pripet river.

SERIOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

RUSSIANS' UNEXAMPLED COURAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.

The seriousness of German losses in the desperate fighting in the Dvinsk region, is indicated by one of the Russian successes.

The Germans who were numerically superior and supported by artillery, had pressed the Russian cavalry force which withdrew to the country round the Lake Tchighiry, a veritable labyrinth of which the Russians only knew innumerable tracks and byways. The Russians led the enemy on to the marshy ground and by skilful manoeuvring surrounded him on three sides. Half of the Germans were exterminated and the remainder, including three complete companies of Guards infantry and also artillery were captured.

During the retreat from Volhynia the Austrians threw a large quantity of artillery, machine guns, ammunition and forage into the river Styr.

A communiqué also says that the desperate fighting during September has peculiarly demonstrated the unexampled courage and devotion to duty of Russians who performed deeds bordering on extremes of human capacity.

The most notable Russian successes recently have included the capture of the village of Sliesnitsi on the lower Stokhod River.

The desperation of fighting can be imagined when even burning houses were disputed to the last man. When the end came there were only two Austrian survivors who were captured.

The Russians surprised an Austrian battalion on the Chara River, bayonetted the majority and took 366 prisoners. They compelled the remainder of the force to recross the river.

A fierce battle is proceeding on the Galician frontier. The Austrians were reinforced and compelled the Russians to evacuate the town of Novo Oleksinetz on the Styr but the Russians returned and using the bayonet with effect drove out the Austrians taking over a thousand prisoners besides killing great many. The Austrians are now re-attacking the town.

INDIA IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

FAVOURABLE COLONIAL PRESS COMMENTS.

"HEARTILY WELCOMED THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE."

INDIA HAS EARNED A CHANGE IN STATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.

The newspapers give prominence to the resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of Indian representation in the Imperial Conference.

The "Ottawa Free Press" says: The concession should not be made as a reward for the loyalty and assistance in the war; India has earned a change in status not only by her loyal response to the Empire's needs in the present crisis but by her conduct during the long years of peace. She has gradually become like other members of the great British family and has a right to expect the privileges accorded others.

The "Montreal Star" considers the proposal timely and says that it will be heartily welcomed throughout the Empire. The Dominions should take particular pains to assure the Imperial Government and the Government of India that nothing will please them more than to meet the representatives of India in the next Conference.

EAGERLY SUPPORT ADMITTANCE OF GORGEOUS INDIA

If the reason for Lord Hardinge's statement that the decision will lie largely with the Dominions, the newspaper adds, is that the attitude of some local sections of the Dominions regarding Indian immigration has created an impression in Simla that the Dominions will hesitate to take such steps, then the Dominion Governments should lose no time in making it perfectly clear that far from hesitating, they will eagerly support the admittance of gorgeous India into the Councils of the Empire. She has bought the admittance in the present war with her best blood. Men who die with us in defending the common flag should not be kept waiting a moment in the ante-chambers of our councils.

"THE TIMES" APPROVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A "Times" article says the Viceroy's acceptance of the resolution regarding Indian representation at the Imperial Conference ought to herald a reform which should have been adopted long ago.

The splendid aid India has rendered to the Imperial cause, makes the presence of her representatives at all future Imperial conferences imperative.

"The Times" discusses past experiences at conferences, including Lord Inchcape's declaration in 1917 in favour of free trade which was instantly repudiated by the bulk of public opinion in India. It says this is not the time to discuss such issues but the present is a simple reasonable proposal for Indian representation.

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

AIRCRAFT ATTACKS,

LONDON, Sept. 28

The Press Bureau states that the recent operations in Gallipoli have been mainly confined to aircraft attacks, artillery bombardments and some mining.

On one occasion a heavy Turkish artillery fire on the Suvla-Anzac front appeared to be a prelude to a general attack, but the attack was only made in small force on the Suvla right centre. The enemy was easily dispersed by rifle fire. The same thing happened twice subsequently.

More than once aeroplanes have attacked our aircraft base, but the bombs dropped did no damage. Our aeroplanes replied by bombing and blotting out a hangar and damaging the shipping at Burgaz.

On the night of the 24th the Turks loosed watch-dogs against the French patrols. The dogs were all killed.

BULGARIA'S NOTE TO POWERS

MOBILISATION WHOLLY UNAGGRESSIVE

LONDON, Sept 27.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria has officially communicated to the Powers a Note stating most categorically that the Bulgarian mobilisation is entirely in national interest and has not the slightest aggressive character.

NO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF GREEK MOBILISATION.

It is noteworthy that both the Government despatch and Reuter's Sofia telegram (issued in India yesterday and despatched from London on 26th) were sent from Sofia on 23rd and delayed two days in transmission. Thus they were despatched before the Greek mobilisation had been ordered or was known of.

VICEROY'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE AT SIMLA FUNCTION.

INDIA'S GRATITUDE TO THE GREAT STATESMAN.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The ceremony of unveiling his Excellency the Viceroy's portrait in the new Council Chamber to-day was a highly successful and picturesque function. The hall was full and the gathering was representative. It testified in an unmistakable manner the great esteem in which Lord Hardinge is held all over India. Amongst those present were his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir William Clark, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Reginald, Lady and Misses Craddock, Sir William Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill, Mr. R. W. and Mrs. Gillan, Sir William and Lady Vincent, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Achariar, Raja Kushalpal Singh, Dr. Sunder Lal, Raja Sir Harnan Singh, Sir James and Lady Du Boulay, Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy, Maharaja of Nashirpur, Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, Sir Rash Behary Ghosh, Khan Bahadur Mian Mahammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur Zoolfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. Mir Asad Ali, Mr. Huda, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Kunwar Dalip Singh, Kunwar and Kunwarani Shamsher Singh, Kunwar Chazanjit Singh, Rai Bahadur Jai Lal, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Mr. Hignell, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Mr. Howard Hensman, Mr. Mir Mahumad Khan, Mr. Mohan Lal, Mr. D. C. Ghosh, Mr. B. L. Gupta, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Salter, Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell and Major and Mrs. Mackenzie.

The portrait, which is an excellent likeness of the Viceroy, is the work of Mr. Nicholson, a well-known English artist who came last cold weather. The picture will be in keeping with the other art treasures which adorn the walls of the Viceregal Lodge. Lord Hardinge's portrait, however, will be the first of its kind in the Chamber and will remain a graceful tribute to the Viceroy, who conceived the idea of providing a habitation for the enlarged Council which formerly met in the banqueting hall of the Viceregal Lodge. The Council has now an excellent home of its own and it may be hoped that will be the home of the Indian Parliament of future.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar in asking Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to unveil the portrait said:—

MAHARAJA OF CASSIMBAZAR'S TRIBUTE TO VICEROY.

Two years ago I had the honour of approaching the Government of India with a request that they would permit me to present a portrait of his Excellency the Viceroy to the new Council Chamber at Simla then in course of construction. The Government were pleased to accede to my equest. It appeared to me to be peculiarly fitting that the first portrait to adorn the walls of the Council Chamber should be that of Lord Hardinge during whose Viceroyalty the construction of the Chamber has been completed. I consider it a great privilege to be associated with this event and I am sincerely grateful to the Government for the permission accorded to me.

Looking back to the events preceding the assumption of the Viceroyalty by Lord Hardinge it is impossible to lose sight of the fact of the unrest prevailing in Bengal consequent upon the partition of that Province. I need not here dwell on the bitterness that that measure created, or the widespread and unceasing agitation to which it gave rise. The one insistent prayer that went up from Bengal day after day and year after year was that the partition should be set aside and divided Bengal should be reunited. This was brought about by Lord Hardinge and the decision to annul the partition was announced by his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor himself at the Delhi Durbar in 1911. Not only so, but Bengal was rightly raised to the status of a Presidency and Lord Carmichael, at the suggestion of Lord Hardinge, it may be presumed, came from Madras as the first Governor of the Presidency of Bengal. Never was a selection happier or more fortunate. By his sympathy, his courtesy, urbanity and the breadth of his outlook Lord Carmichael has won the heart of Bengal and his name and memory will live in the admiration and gratitude of all classes of the people of Bengal for generations to come. Directly or indirectly we in Bengal owe all this to Lord Hardinge and his likeness which we are putting up here this afternoon may be considered a humble token of the gratitude of Bengal to the Viceroy who healed the soreness of the people of that Presidency and replaced them under a single administration.

We are also under a deep debt of gratitude to his Excellency the Viceroy for his uniform and consistent vindication of the rights of our countrymen and their claim to be treated as the equal subjects of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor throughout the British Empire. Whether on the South African or any other question His Excellency has on every occasion claimed equal treatment for the people of India as citizens of this great Empire.

DEVOTION TO DUTY.

In December 1912 all India was roused to indignant horror by the dastardly attempt on Lord Hardinge's life at Delhi and we shall never forget the intense thankfulness of the whole country at his Excellency's providential escape. Nor will the country ever forget the lofty declaration of his Excellency immediately after the outrage that it would make no difference in the spirit of his administration. Since then Lord Hardinge has suffered severe domestic bereavements. Lady Hardinge, whose supreme courage and presence of mind on the occasion of the treacherous and cowardly outrage at Delhi was universally admired has, alas, been called away from the side of her devoted husband. Lord Hardinge's eldest son has laid down his life in the service of his King and country. But neither pain nor suffering nor bereavement has made our great and illustrious Viceroy swerve an inch from the path of duty and he has continued to fill the great office to which he was called nearly five years ago with a single-minded zeal and devotion which have ensured his place in history as a true Christian gentleman and a great statesman.

When last year the terrible world-war of which the end is not yet in sight broke out Lord Hardinge at once realised that India must bear her proper share in the defence of the great and glorious Empire of which she is an important and integral part. It was on his Excellency's initiative and at his suggestion that Indian soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their British and French comrades in the various theatres of the war and will continue to fight till the war is brought to a decisive and triumphant conclusion. If we regard the war as a touchstone to test the loyalty of the princes and the people of India we are entitled to claim that the test has been supremely successful, for help in the shape of men and money and material has been pouring forth from India in an incessant stream and will not cease until the war-flame is quenched and the peace of the world restored. It is due again to Lord Hardinge that India has found this opportunity of so nobly discharging her duty to the Empire and winning the approbation of the whole world.

THE PORTRAIT.

It remains to say a few words about the picture itself. The work was entrusted to Mr. Nicholson, the well-known English portrait painter, who came out from England expressly for this purpose. In the midst of his arduous duties rendered still most exacting by the exigencies of the war Lord Hardinge made time to give the artist a few sittings in Delhi last winter. Here at Simla his Excellency gave more sittings early in the summer and the portrait was finished a few months ago. You will shortly be able to judge its merits and to decide for yourselves whether the portrait is a faithful and striking likeness of his Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I have now great pleasure in inviting the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to unveil this portrait. He has devoted his life to the service of his country and countrymen. He is one of the most distinguished representatives of the community to which he belongs and one of the most popular men in the country and as such is entitled to speak on behalf of his countrymen. As an additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council he has been in close touch with his Excellency the Viceroy, while by his attainments and eloquence he is eminently fitted to do justice to the great qualities of the distinguished statesman and sympathetic ruler whose familiar features we are about to see limned on the canvas before us.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a most impressive speech. He said it was a proud privilege to unveil the portrait of one of the most popular Viceroys and proceeded to consider the measures on which Lord Hardinge's popularity would rest. Among his predecessors only two, viz. Lord Canning and Lord Ripon, emerged as equally popular Viceroys. "The key to this popularity is above all other attributes an abundant sympathy for India, her needs, and aspirations. This Lord Hardinge is possessed of in a remarkable degree as shown in all his measures. Among these may be mentioned the annulment of the partition of Bengal, the declaration of provincial autonomy as the goal of Indian administrative policy, the creation of Behar as a separate province with Executive and Legislative Councils together with the proposed High Court and University, the recommendation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, the gift of Legislative Councils to Assam and the Central Provinces, the generous grants given to high and elementary education and sanitation, the sanction for the establishment of the Hindu University, the respect for religon shown in the case of the Cawnpore riots and Hardwar Canals, the vindication of India's self-respect and status in regard to the South African question and also in regard to the Indian Expeditionary Force and the like. The speech concluded with a reference to the extension of the Viceroy's term for which the Indian public prayed. He also made a feeling reference to the dastardly outrage on the Viceroy's life at Delhi and the toll of domestic bereavement which Lord Hardinge has had to pay. Lastly the hope is expressed that all future Viceroys would be of the type represented by Lord Hardinge.

The Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya then unveiled the portrait amidst loud cheers.

The Maharaja was "At Home" afterwards in the Council Library.

RECENT CEYLON RIOTS.

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 28.

At a public meeting of Sinhalese held under the presidency of James Perris, resolutions were passed for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the origin of the recent riots, the methods adopted for their suppression and other incidental matters and to urge the withdrawal of the Riots Damages Compensation Ordinance. A tragedy occured at the meeting, Dr. Solomon Fernado succumbing to heart failure. He retired from the Ceylon Medical Department in 1898 and opened a free Dispensary in Mowtiewa.

DEMORALISATION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

RAPID DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN WESTERN THEATRE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 27th September:—

The German flanking movements on the Eastern Front have been a failure. The withdrawal of the enemy's front over a wide area to safer ground was due to the readiness of the Russians to take the offensive. The Germans pushed on in their usual fashion, expecting a corresponding retirement on the part of the Russians. Instead, they were met and defeated and thrown into retreat in four places in the line.

Further reports of German demoralisation have been received. At present the troops are weary and jaded and hope to be replaced. The German Staff no longer announces the end of the war in October, but sends out wireless news of Germany's ability to finance the war through the Winter and Spring.

POWERFUL EFFECT ON BALKAN STATES.

In the West the Germans have yielded important points after desperate resistance. Their defeat is a splendid accompaniment to the firm stand of the Russians. The effect of these victories on the Balkan States has been powerful. The chance of inter-Balkan strife is remoter and the prospect of a solid front against the enemy is increased. The whole situation has taken a decided turn in our favour and justifies Lord Kitchener's recent optimistic speech.

BRITISH PENETRATION OF ENEMY LINES

The military correspondent of "The Times," dealing with the British operations southward of the Canal, which he deduces was the main attack, says that as far as he can recall no single attack in one day in the West has captured German trenches on so broad a front or penetrated deeply. The success is particularly important in reference to La Bassee and the French advance against the Vimy Heigat. Evidently this is only the beginning. The Germans are pretty sure to attempt recaptures when reserves arrive. From the points of vantage we have already gained we shall be in a position to carry out attacks further. The situation must now be expected to develop rapidly.

KAISER BITTERLY CHAGRINED.

The "Central News" correspondent in Northern France mentions a letter from the Kaiser to the generals on the Western front, evidently written prior to the Allies' week-end advance. The letter is written in the most imperious terms, in accordance with the belief that the Allies' line can be pierced and urges the necessity of increased activity. Any important Allied success will be considered due to the culpable negligence of the German commanders, who are liable to punishment for incompetence. The correspondent adds that there are many indications that the Kaiser is bitterly chagrined at the German inability to attain any success in the West.

SAD PLIGHT OF POLAND.

HALF A MILLION FACTORY WORKERS STARVING.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables from London:—

An account in the "Berne Tagwacht" of the situation in Russian Poland under the Germans, says that half a million of factory workers alone are starving. Disease due to hunger is rife. In the Peprikan Government demonstrations of discontent led to numerous arrests. Prisons are overcrowded. The factories of Lodz and Warsaw are idle.

BELGIUM'S RUINED TOWNS,

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Havre correspondent says that the Belgian Government has submitted to King Albert a Bill concerning the reconstruction of destroyed towns. The idea of preserving certain ruins as testimony to German savagery has been rejected. A monument in each locality will bear the names of soldiers killed and inhabitants assassinated there. The reconstruction will not commence until Belgian territory has been freed from the enemy.

DIABOLICAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

SEQUEL TO DOMESTIC QUARREL.

(News Bureau.)

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 28.

A diabolical murder of a girl for sake of her ornaments took place a few days age at Manarcoli near Ambasamudram. It would appear that the girl had a misunderstanding with her husband and sought shelter in another women's house. She was persuaded to go to her father's house in another village one night and on the way she was ruthlessly murdered by two men and her corpse thrown into a ditch. The woman with whom she was staying is reported to have made a clean breast of her part in the crime and the police have arrested one culprit and are looking out for the other.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. K. Homan, Dorsets.

WOUNDED.

Major H. C. Jackson, Bedfords.
Captain W. J. Burrows, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain R. F. Dayid, Artillery.
Captain O. L. Hancock, Cornwall L. I.
Captain A. Profeit, Shropshires.
Lieutenant J. E. Eastley, Somerset L. I.
Lieutenant J. B. Lancaster, Yorks Regt
Lieutenant R. B. Stones, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieutenant N. R. Colville, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Dove, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. James, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. Mclean, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant V. N. Moss, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant R. G. Royle, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieutenant L. E. Vinall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant T. Wright, Lincolns.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant I. S. Drysdale, Rifle Brigade.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain B. M. Hughes, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Derry, Hampshires.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

KILLED.

Captain J. W. Field, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. R. Poore, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. R. T. Harris, S. L.
Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Torry, Rifle Brigade S. L.
Sec.-Lieut. F. G. Yardley, North Staffords.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Captain T. A. Higginson, Shropshire., L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. A. D. Stewart Sussex Regt.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Harrison, Manchesters.
Captain C. S. Fullbrook-Leggatt, Berkshires.
Captain F. S. Mills, S. L.
Captain W. H. Drake-Brockman, Artillery.
Captain P. H. Jephson, East Surreys.
Captain B. R. Newmman, Middlesex Regt.
Lieut. R. A. Ruttle, Sherwoods.
Lieut. K. C. Dymott Sherwoods.
Lieut. O. P. Heath, Artillery.
Lieut. A. W. Gordon, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. E. E. Jenkins, Warwickshires.
Sec.-Lieut. A. J. Moneill, Warwickshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. E. Mann, Cornwall L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. R. A. Taylor, Scots Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. B. Clay, Liecesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. A. N. Wade, Yorkshire L. I.

MISSING.

Captain J. N. Stott, Dragoons.
Sec.-Lieut. W. H. Nixon, Lancasters.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Captain W. C. Adamson, Flying Corps.

NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. P. A. Broder, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. R. Clayton, Lancs Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. F. J. Wisely, Medicals.
Lieut. H. Irvine, Worcesters.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. J. M. Mcgowan, Medicals.
Sec.-Lieut. D. A. Beveridge, Artillery.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain P. V. Fearon, Medicals.
Captain L. S. Palmer, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. B. Howard, Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. C. A. Hargrave, Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. E. N. Molesworth, Lancs Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Brigadier-General Earl Longford.
Major H. J. Watkin, Hussars.
Lieut. K. C. Peake, Lincolns.
Sec.-Lieut. R. D. Forster, Lincolns.
Sec.-Lieut. R. L. Homsby, Lincolns.

LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

LOCAL AGENTS' LICENSES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

In a press communiqué dated 30th March the Government of India indicated the procedure which was to be followed by associatios or firms disiring to be authorised in terms of section 3 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Amendment Act of 1915 to apply on behalf of employers for local agents' licenses. This procedure required among other things that the application for authorisation should be forwarded to the Government of India through the Local Government or Governments within whose jurisdiction the local agent or agents would work. In deference to the representations received the requirement is now modified to the extent stated below.

When an association or firm wishes to obtain an authorisation to apply for local agents' licenses in more than one province it may as an alternative to applying separately through each Local Government concerned, make a single application through the Local Government to which it is best known or within whose jurisdiction its chief place of business is situated, the application specifying the provinces in which it is desired to carry on recruiting operations. On receipt of application the Government of India will consult the Governments of these provinces stating that it has been recommended by the first named Local Government.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

TRIBUTES IN THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Several of the leading English papers had references, on September. 4, to the completion of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's ninety years. We reproduce below the "Manchester Guardian's" tribute, and the substance of other editorial notes.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Ninety years ago, on September 4, 1825, the father of Indian political reform came into the world, and to-day, in his family home near Bombay, he will be receiving messages of congratulation from every part of India. The career of Dadabhai Naoroji is the epitome not of a single age, but of several epochs in the history of his country and people. When he was born, Warren Hastings had been only seven years dead. He was a child of four when the practice of suttee was put down, a boy of ten when Macaulay began to codify the Indian criminal law, a young man when the Sikhs were conquered, a college professor in Bombay when Dalhousie had put the administration on the anvil. He was thirty-three, and living in London as a partner in the first Indian mercantile firm established over here, when the Queen's proclamation at the end of the Mutiny transferred the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown. Lord Ripon's reforms gave the first real impetus to organised political work in India, and Mr. Naoroji was already among the elders when the National Congress was started in 1885, while he touched the traditional limit of life as a member of the House of Commons during the Home Rule Parliament of 1892-5.

He has lived to see a great part of the programme for which he fought adopted by the Imperial Government, and much of his criticism of the economic basis of the Indian revenue system admitted by all impartial enquirers. When Mr. Naoroji began the labours that lasted without intermission until his final return to India eight years ago, his countrymen were not admitted to the Indian Civil Service, or even to the Legislative Councils. They sit now in the Viceroy's Cabinet and preside over departments of State, are elected by popular franchise to seats in the Councils, and not seldom dominate the university senates and the High Court bench. There is still a great deal to be done, as the war has made everybody realise before the Government is brought into harmony with the reasonable claims of the Indian people. But it is rare indeed for any reformer to enjoy so great a measure of fulfilment as this fine old Indian can reflect upon to-day.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

India to-day is celebrating the 90th birthday of her Grand Old Man. There can hardly be in the British Empire another career to compare with that of Dadabhai Naoroji, the little, resolute, untiring Parsee who was the first son of India to enter the House of Commons. . . . He was not the first critic to exhibit those defects of the Indian revenue system which, as we all hope, are being gradually corrected under modern conditions; but his powerful speeches and writings upon Indian poverty exerted, probably, a greater influence towards economic reform than those of any contemporary. For the past eight years the old man has been living in retirement, at his family home near Bombay. As he crosses the threshold of the tenth decade of life the greetings of all sorts and conditions of men in India, from the Viceroy downwards, are pouring in to him, and they will be supplemented by many from his friends in this country. Few among the survivors of the earlier generation of Indian political workers have better deserved the applause of their successors.

THE "NEW STATESMAN."

It is a comparatively rare thing for an Indian public man to live far into old age, and for this reason, among others, the 90th birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naroji, which is celebrated throughout India to-day, is a notable personal event. The oldest of Indian reformers has a record of public work which goes back beyond the Mutiny. . . . For something over a quarter of a century he laboured in England to further the cause of Indian economic and administrative reconstruction. . . . For the three years of the precarious Liberal administration of 1892-5 he sat in Parliament, nominally for Central Finsbury, but actually for the Congress Party in India; and it is to be regretted that he had no successor of his own race in the House of Commons. Semi-Official defenders of things as they are have been wont to complain that his economic writings are bitterly partisan; but Mr. Naoroji may fairly claim that they have been influential alike in provoking enquiry and in stimulating reform; for the administrative changes in recent years, so far as they may be called improvements, have been along the lines laid down by him. Since his retirement to India eight years ago Mr. Naoroji's birthday has been treated as a national anniversary, and it is right and proper that, as he completes the ninth decade of a singularly laborious and public-spirited life, his countrymen should mark the occasion in a special manner.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

In a pleasant personal note the Conservative "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—It is certainly interesting to recall that the little white-bearded Parsee who was an energetic London member in the last Gladstonian House of Commons was born so long ago as 1825, more than thirty years before the rule of the East India Company was merged in that of the Crown, and a long time before the gallant Sikhs, now fighting with us in Flanders and the Dardanelles, were incorporated in the British Empire. Mr. Naoroji, who kept up his activities until he was far past four score, now lives in retirement near Bombay. The Viceroy always sends him a birthday telegram, and so do many other dignitaries, who bear no malice towards an old opponent, and like to think of the aged agitator as in these days a very fervent supporter of the Imperial cause.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The weather in Kashmir valley is unusually hot and dry and food prices are abnormally high.

Until the return from France of the Rev. Father L. Froager, M.A., permanent, the epal of St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, the Rev. Father G. Saint Germain will act in his place.

The bridge at mile 138/11 between Brahmanbaria and Ashuganj on the Tangi branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway has been repaired and through communication has been restored.

The Co-operative Conference will be held this year in Mysore commencing from 10th proximo under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalhubhai Samaldass Metha. His Highness the Yuvaraja will deliver the opening address.

In a notification issued on Monday the Mysore Government cautions Indians in Mysore Province against proceeding to England in the hope of securing employment connected with, the war as disappointment is understood to have been created in many who proceeded thither.

Pandit Sukh Lal, Arya Updeshak, of Musafir, Agra, against whom proceedings were taken under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has been realised. The Updeshak however has been ordered by the District Magistrate not to preach in frontier districts for two years without the permission of the Government.

Presiding over the meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the late Raja Ram Mohan Roy at Darjeeling Sir S. P. Sinha said that the profound emotion and labours of the late Raja and his work along with Mr. David Hare and Dr. Alexandre Duff made it possible to lay the foundation of the famous Hindu College and extend female education in Bengal. Sir S. P. Sinha added that the late Raja enunciated great national truths which were confirmed by Dr. J. C. Bose.

At a meeting of the Colombo Municipality the following proposition brought at the instance of the Standing Committee was referred back to the same body for further consideration:—No person shall preach or address any assembly or crowd or hold any meeting or cause a crowd to collect in any street or public place within the municipal limits of Colombo, without having previously obtained a license from the Superintendent of Police. Any person who shall commit a breach of this by-law, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Official and Personal.

We are glad to be able to state that reports of an unfavourable character that have been circulated in Bombay regarding the health of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta are not to be relied upon. Our readers will be glad to know that Sir Pherozeshah is going on very well, and, though continued rest is essential, he continues to improve. He will probably return to Bombay from Poona early in October.

Lord Carmichael will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta to-day returning about the 8th after her Excellency leaves for home.

Lord Suffolk is now on a visit to Kashmir where he is the Maharajaha's guest.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.I.E., Private Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been granted combined leave for six months with effect from 28th October, 1915.

SEA FIGHT AT NIGHT.

HOW FRENCH ACCOUNTED FOR ENEMY DESTROYER.

A racy description of the fight off Ostend in which recently two French torpedo-boats sank a German destroyer during mail week within range of the German coast defence batteries is given in a letter home from a sailor in the French destroyer O.

"We were ready to open fire," he writes, "and the B also. But, supposing the "Boche" turned out not to be a "Boche" at all? Our commander does not want there to be any doubt, and he flies signals asking the stranger to show her colours. The reply is a shell. The enemy's boat was nearer us than we thought.

"Wait a bit, my friend. We are going to get to work. "Open fire," orders our commander. All our guns carry and we are soon busy. The B also. Our searchlight is playing full on him, and we can see as clearly as if it were daglight. He was getting well punished.

"We were about 2,000 yards off and our aim was perfect. He was firing also, and one of his guns was heavier than ours, but he could not get home. The bullets from his machine guns were whistling about our ears.

"What a jolly time we had! It only lasted fifteen minutes and then he started running, trying to get back to Ostend. The coast batteries opened fire on us, but we kept well after him, racing at full speed, the O in front and the B behind, firing all the time.

"We were soon within 1,000 yards, and then came the moment for our torpedo tube to get to work. I could follow the course of the torpedo with ease. There was an explosion, a fountain of water, and then we could see the "Boche" settling down. In two minutes all was over. We had nobody wounded and only slight damage done by one shell and a few bullets.

"We tried to rescue the crew, but the coast batteries would not let us. They opened fire every time we approached, and so we had to let the poor wretches drown."

RAJA OF RAMNAD'S GIFT OF AEROPLANE

(News Bureau.)

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 28.

The Raja of Ramnad has offered through Lord Pentland for acceptance of the King-Emperor Rs. 25,500 for the purchase of a fully-equipped aeroplane at the Front. His Majesty has accepted the gift and Lord Pentland is arranging the purchase of the machine through the military authorities.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

PARSI GYMKHANA v. MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S XI.

PARSI GYMKHANA BEATEN.

TARRANT'S DEADLY ATTACK.

ALWAR TEAM	
First Innings	150
Second Innings	81
	231
PARSI GYMKHANA.	
First Innings	173
Second Innings	51
	224

The interesting match between the Maharaja of Alwar's team and the Parsi Gymkhana resulted yesterday in a sensational victory for the visitors by 7 runs.

Yesterday, the Alwar team who entered upon their second innings with an unfavourable balance of 23 runs, were all disposed of for 81. This left the Parsi Gymkhana with 58 runs to equalise, and looking to the form they had shown in the first innings it was expected they would be able to knock up the required number of runs for a loss of about four or five wickets. But then the game took a most sensational turn and Tarrant, the famous Middlesex professional, played havoc and the whole side was dismissed for a miserable 51, the match thus resulting in a victory for the visiting team by seven runs.

TARRANT UNPLAYABLE.

The Parsi Gymkhana's batting collapse in the second innings was in the main due to the splendid bowling of Tarrant. The great Middlesex cricketer, who appeared to be at the top of his form yesterday, was unplayable almost throughout the innings, and none of the Parsi batsmen with the single exception of Saklatwala, felt comfortable with his deliveries. He broke in a lot from the off and throughout maintained excellent length. His bowling proved yesterday, as it had done in the two innings of the Mahomedans and the second effort of the Hindus at Poona, that with very few exceptions, even the best of Indian batsmen are not much good against first-class English attack. This is a sad picture to draw of Indian cricket after the fine strides it has made of late but it is nevertheless a true one. The inability of Indian batsmen to achieve anything substantial against England's first-rank professionals was also demonstrated at the time when several Indian teams fai'ed against the professional bowlers who a few years ago had played for the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Eleven.

The Home team's collapse was, as has already been stated, due to the splendid bowling of Tarrant. Azimkhan bowled well, but two of his victims were lucky captures. It was Tarrant who was almost primarily responsible for the Parsi collapse.

The only batsman on the Parsi Gymkhana side who could play Tarrant with some confidence was Saklatwala, who played an invaluable innings of 19. The rest of the Parsi batsmen had a very sorry send-off, none of them entering into double figures. There was tremendous excitement as wicket fell after wicket without any appreciable addition to the total. Tarrant had been gradually tightening his grip on the game and when Vajifdar succumbed an easy victim to Azimkhan, and Chothia was given lbw, the Parsi hopes of a winning score dwindled almost to nothing and they were eventually beaten by seven runs. The over night rains had rendered the wicket somewhat soft, and the pitch was more or less in the bowlers' favour, as the ball kicked up very awkwardly at frequent intervals. But all this does not excuse the Parsi Gymkhana's batting failure in the second innings.

The Alwar team in their second venture fared only a little better than their opponents, and were all disposed of in a little over 80 minutes for a poor total of 81 runs. The only two men on the visiaors' side to make anything like a stand against the fine attack of Vajifdar were Tarrant and H. H. the Maharaja, the innings of the rest being more or less a procession to and from the wickets. They early lost Ahmed Ali when they had put up only 4. They added 25 for the second wicket but the next three realised only 25. They had by this time lost both Tarrant and Nazir Hussein and with the dismissal of these two disappeared Alwar's last hopes of making a respectable total; and though H. H. the Maharaja later on made a gallant effort to retrieve the fast falling fortunes of his side, single-headed he could not do much. The Maharaja was sent back at 81 and the last two wickets fell without addition to the total, the whole side being thus disposed of for 81.

MAHARAJA'S FINE EFFORT.

The only distinguishing features of the Alwar innings were the fine efforts of H. H. the Maharaja and Tarrant. Yesterday His Highness adopted quite different tactics in marked contrast to his stone-walling on the first day, and meeting all the Parsi attack with fine confidence he soon made things hum, his faultless contribution of 26 including four 4's. Tarrant who made the top score on his side also played fine cricket, his innings of 31 which contained three 4's being unmarred by a single chance.

VAJIFDAR'S FINE BOWLING.

Vajifdar's seven wickets for 4 runs apiece was a splendid bowling performance which does great credit to this young cricketer. He maintained a fine length throughout and was always beating the batsmen. The veteran Dr. Pavri also bowled well for his three wickets for 29 runs.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S XI.

First Innings.

Bishamber b Kanga	0
Mahadho Singh b Vatcha	4
Ali Ahmed b Dr. Pavri	31
F. Tarrant, c Kapadia, b Kanga	5
Hira Lal c Parekh b Kanga	0
H. H. the Maharaja b Vajifdar	16
Ram Shahai c and b Vajifdar	2
Nazir Hussein c Kapadia b Vatcha	63
Azim Khan c N. Pavri b Vatcha	27
Gulam Kasim b Vajifdar	0
Chaman Singh (not out)	0
Extras	2
Total	150

Second Innings.

F. Tarrant, c Vajifdar, b Dr. Pavri	31
Ali Ahmed, b Vajifdar	0
Bishamber, c N. Pavri, b Dr. Pavri	9
Gulam Kasim, c Vatcha, b Vajifdar	0
Nazir Hussein, c Parekh, b Vajifdar	14
Azim Khan, c Kapadia, b Vajifdar	0
H. H. the Maharaja, c Da dachanji b Dr. Pavri	26
Hira Lal, c Chinoy, b Vajifdar	0
Ram Sahai, not out	1
Madho Singh, c Parekh, b Vajifdar	0
Chaman Singh, c Chinoy, b Vajifdar	0
Total	81

PARSI GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, c Dayal, b Kasim	8
S. M. Chothia, b Kasim	24
D. K. Kapadia, b Tarrant	44
M. D. Parekh, c Dayal, b Kasim	1
K. Irani, l-b-w, b Tarrant	4
P. J. Chinoy, b Nazir Hussein	17
N. Saklatwala, b Tarrant	7
H. Vajifdar, not out	59
N. P. Pavri, l-b-w, b Tarrant	0
Dr. M. E. Pavri, b Tarrant	2
M. B. Vatcha, c Hiralal, b Azimkhan	0
Extras	7
Total	175

Second Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga run out	7
M. D. Parekh, st Bishamber, b Tarrant	5
D. K. Kapadia, c Hira Lal, b Tarrant	0
K. Irani, c Kasim, b Azimkhan	6
P. J. Chinoy, c Nazir Hussein, b Tarrant	0
N. Saklatwala, c Hira Lal, b Tarrant	19
H. J. Vajifdar, b Azimkhan	4
N. Pavri, not out	4
S. M. Chothia, l-b-w, b Azim Khan	0
Dr. M. E. Pavri, b Tarrant	1
M. B. Vatcha, run out	1
Extras	4
Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Alwar—First Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W
Kanga	13	36	3	3
Vatcha	14	48	5	3
Vajifdar	19	34	6	3
Parekh	5	7	2	0
Dr. Pavri	8	23	0	1

Alwar—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	5	24	0	0
Vajifdar	13	28	3	7
Dr. Pavri	8	29	0	3

Parsi Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tarrant	20	84	1	5
Kasim	10	48	0	3
Azimkhan	4	7	0	1
Nazir Hussein	8	27	1	1

Parsi Gymkhana—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
G. Kasim	3	6	0	0
Tarrant	8	30	0	5
Ali Ahmed	2	6	1	0
Azimkhan	4	1	3	3

PARSI CYMKHANA V. MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S XI.

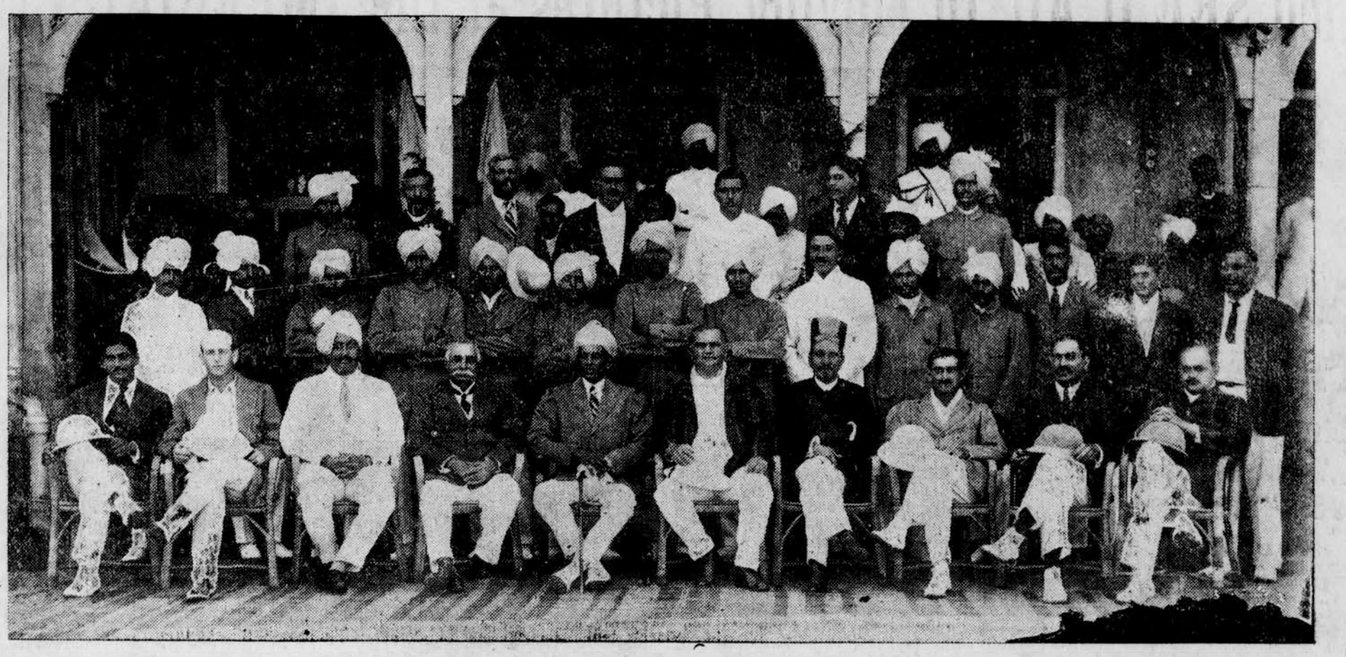

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Seated (from left to right) :—Mr. D. K. Kapadia, Mr. F. Tarrant, Secretary to H. H. tho Maharaja, Mr. Framjee Patel, H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, Dr. Pavri, Mr. J. M. Divecha, Dr. Kanga, Mr. Vatcha and Mr. Saklatwalla.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The Maharaja Batting.

CALCUTTA'S RAIL AND SEA BORNE TRADE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

A return of the Calcutta trade issued by the Department of Statistics shows that arrivals by rail into Calcutta during the week ending 19th September 1915, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, increased considerably in case of wheat (4,500 tons as against 2,700 tons), rice (1,800 tons as against 1,300 tons), jute (24,000 tons as against 12,000 tons) and hides and skins (500 tons as against 120 tons). There was a decrease however, in the arrival of coals and coke (66,000 tons as against 92,000 tons), and tea (1,000 tons as against 1,400 tons). As usual the bulk of arrivals of wheat and coal and coke came by railway and of jute and tea by the E. B. S. Railway.

Taking the same period into account the exports by sea from Calcutta showed large increase in jute (9,500 tons against 9,400 tons) and gunnies (8 million bags against 6 million). The quantity of wheat exported this week was 8 tons against *nil* in the corresponding week of last year.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Sweden, 13-3, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr. Manuk's b a h Iron Chest, aged.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance about Furlongs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b g North, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-12, aged.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b aus m Shell, aged.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br eb m Kitty Kent, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br eb m Seeta, years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Captain Caines and Mr. S. A. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Sait's b e g Lord Roberts, 6 years.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Messina, 6 years.
Messrs. Valijee Moosajee and Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h England, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h, Aircraft, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Nassau, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Nassim, aged.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b a h Hamdan, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Syad Daya's g a h Chicago, aged.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 4 years.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Cornwall, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's b a h Persia, 6 years.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh, 13-3½, 4 years.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Matador, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Rag Time, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Sphere, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Cardiff, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h King Mac, 5 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h Present, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's g a h Koiumers, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Sheik Esmail's g a h Minimax, 5 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h, Black Ivory, 4 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 6 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Partner, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sayel, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, aged.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 6 years.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's b a h Persia, 6 years.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Abdus Sattar Sait's ch a h Athens, aged.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' bl eb m Claret Cup, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl eb g Black Boy, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's br eb h R. G., 4 years.
Mr. A. Sattar's b eb h Ismalia, 5 years.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's b eb g Mercury, 3 years.

(Race declared void.)

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Entry:—Rs. 12 to close at 4 p.m., Tuesday, 28th September, 1915, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m., on Thursday, 30th September, 1915.
Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 30th September, 1915, at the Race Course, Poona.

POONA 8TH EXTRA MEETING. SATURDAY 9TH OCTOBER, 1915.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE:—A cup presented by General Obaidulla Khan, with Rs. 500 added to the winner, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100.
For horses, regularly hunted, during the present season, with the Poona and Kirkee Hounds (Certificate, signed by the Master, Poona and Kirkee Hounds, to accompany entry).
Weight:—Catch Weights, 12-7 or over. Gentlemen riders only.
Allowance:—Owners riding their own horse allowed 7 lbs.
Distance:—1 Mile.
Entrance:—Rs. 10. To close 4 p.m., Monday, October 4th, 1915.
It is particularly requested that owners shall declare the colours to be carried, on or before Wednesday, October 6th, 1915.
N.B.—Starting declarations for this race may be handed in at scale.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b aus g Soultine, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e m Corridor, 5 years.

THE BERBERA PLATE.—Distance 1½ Mile.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's g a h Makbul, 6 years.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright,

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

In Pauline's latest adventure she goes West to visit friends. Owen and Hicks have her stolen by villainous gunmen who thrust her into a cave to die.

A tribe of Indians living near the cave are awaiting the appearance of a queen, who it has been predicted, will appear from the earth and lead them in victorious war against the whites. How Pauline escapes from the cave and is mistaken for this prophetess is told in the following instalment.

Continued from Monday.

CHAPTER XVI.

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Harry had planned to accomplish mighty labors in the absence of Pauline. With masculine fatuity he let himself believe—before she went away—that a man can get more work done with his goddess afar than when Cupid has a desk in his office.

It did not take more than thirty-six hours to turn separation into bereavement; not more than forty-eight to turn his "freedom for work" into slavery to the fidgets. The office, instead of a refuge, became a prison to him. He preferred to be at home, where the air was tinctured, the walls vital with memories of Her.

However, he made a pretense of sticking to the grind, and it was not until the Thursday on which his chartings showed Pauline would arrive at Rockvale that he actually quit and went home.

He slipped into the library to be alone. It was more restful here. As he sat in the great leather chair and unfolded a newspaper, the portrait of Pauline smiled brightly down at him in seeming camaraderie. At his side stood the Mummy so intimately associated with her and his dead foster father's strange vision from the tomb.

Harry began to read, but he was still nervous to the point of excitement, and his thoughts wandered from the words. He was suddenly conscious of another presence in the room. He let the paper fall and gazed intently at the portrait

He had not looked toward the Mummy, nor seen that from the ancient casement of death the dead had stepped to guide him.

But a moment later, Harry Marvin sprang excitedly from the chair and fairly leaped towards the picture. From somewhere out of the dim air of the library a hand had reached and touched his. It had touched his shoulder and then, with a commanding finger, had pointed upward at the picture on the wall.

"The Mummy! It has warned again," gasped Harry. "Polly, Polly!" he cried to the portrait, "I'm coming. Just hold on."

He strode back to the table and pressed a bell.

"Tell Reynolds to pack me up, Bemis," he charged the astonished butler. "Tell him it's for Montana—in a rush. Have a machine ready for me in fifteen minutes."

Even Bemis's constitutional aversion to haste concealed itself in the fiery vigor of Harry's orders. He sped into the hall, calling to the valet, as Harry picked up a telephone.

"Hello this is H. B. Marvin. I want our private car attached to the Chicago flyer," he said. "No matter if it holds up the flyer I'll have President Grigsby's authorization in your hands in five minutes. Thank you, Goodbye."

As he reached the door of the machine, a messenger boy turned up the steps. Harry called to him, took the telegram and read Mrs. Haines' message: "Pauline kidnapped; come at once."

With a muffled ejaculation, he dropped the slip of paper and sprang into the car, which in ten minutes pulled up to the station just as the disgruntled, but curiously trainmen were coupling the luxurious Marvinia to the eighteen-hour express.

Owen coming quietly down the steps of the Marvin house, picked up the telegram which Harry had let fall. Reading it, he smiled, and he was still smiling when another messenger boy followed him to the door. Owen took the second message and the smile broadened into an ugly grin as he read:

Raymond Owen,
——Fifth avenue, New York.
All's well. Hicks.

These were the things that were happening in New York at the moment when Pauline emerged from her prison-cave.

As the thrilled and frightened Indian lay prostrate at her feet, he might well have believed her to be some creature from another world.

Her face was very pale and round it fell in tumultuous glory the cascades of her golden hair. Her dress was torn to shreds by the jagged rocks and there was blood upon the delicate hands that she held out in pleading to the only living thing she saw—the redman.

He did not move. She stepped nearer and, stooping, gently touched his shoulder. At the touch he trembled like a leaf, but raised his head and looked at her with terror and awe and adoration in his eyes.

"Won't you help me. I have been a prisoner in the cave. I must find Mr. Haines—Haines, do you hear? or go to Rockvale—Rockvale," she repeated, hoping that the names at least he might understand.

He motioned questioningly toward his horse, and, at her nod, he sprang up and brought the animal to her side. Helping her to mount, he took the bridle and began to lead the way into the thickly wooded hills.

The journey was slow and arduous, but it was not long. Darkness had not yet fallen when the hill trail dipped into a valley, and Pauline's weary, hopeful eyes looked down upon a village on the plain.

The hope vanished quickly as she realized that the houses of the village were teepees and that the forms that moved among them were the forms of braves and squaws.

An Indian boy of perhaps twelve years sprang suddenly from a thicket beside the trail, gave one glance at her, and, with a shriek, set off at full speed toward the teepees.

Pauline could hear his cries still echoing back as he ran into the village.

Suddenly through the mist of misery and weariness that dimmed her eyes, she saw scores of dark faces moving about her. Cries sounded and resounded from the hills. Tom-toms were beating. She became aware that the Indians were swarming about her and acclaiming her a guest of unusual honor. They stopped her horse at the entrance to Red Snake's teepee. The great chief stepped forth himself with Big Smoke, the medicine man, close behind him.

The latter—the prophet, who had foretold the coming of the Great White Queen—wore a mien of pride and triumph, even as he bowed low before Pauline. But of all the red folk in Shi-wah-ki village, Big Smoke was undoubtedly the most amazed at the fulfilment of his prophecy.

The braves who were assigned to lift Pauline from her horse and bear her into the Chief's teepee were surprised that one immortal should be so weak as to almost fall into their arms, so weary as to be scarcely able to walk. But Pauline, seated upon a high pile of furs within the teepee, where the weird light of a fire fell upon her pallid features and her flowing hair, presented a picture strange and marvellous enough to the savage eye.

They gathered around her, Red Snake and the medicine man in the centre of the adobe, the lesser chiefs behind them, and in another circle the ranks of the braves.

Even in her utter exhaustion, the savage solemnity of the gathering fascinated Pauline. Had she been left alone she would have sunk into deep sleep upon the piled furs; but this lo muttering, grim-visaged assemblage of the red men forced her to respectful attention. That they honored her, she understood; but she saw, too, that the Indians were all armed and some of them were painted. As Red Snake arose to address the tribe a menacing murmur filled the teepee and the young chiefs whetted their knives upon the ground.

Red Snake's harangue, unintelligible to Pauline, had an electrical effect upon the Indians. Frequently as he spoke he turned toward her and always when he did so he bent his head upon his breast and raised his mighty arms in token of submission to a power mightier than his own.

As he finished, Pauline arose, swaying a little from her great weakness. She shook her head in token that she did not understand. Her outstretched, pleading hands bewildered, but subdued the warlike assembly.

Red Snake called a ringing summons, and from the rear circle of the audience shuffled forward the strangest man Pauline had ever seen. His undersized, stooping form was garbed in a miner's cast-off red shirt, a ranchman's ex-trousers, a pair of tattered moccasins and a much-dented derby hat, with a lone feather in the band of it. It was White Man's Hat, a half-breed interpreter.

As he approached, cringing and bowing, Pauline noted that a penetrating, not unkindly eye gleamed from under his bushy brow, scrutinizing her in flashes between his obesances. Unlike the other Indians, he was not afraid to look the Great White Queen in the face, as he solemnly repeated the last words of Red Snake:

"According to the prophecy, you have come from the heart of the world to lead us against those who steal our land."

Pauline stood for a moment in complete bewilderment. Then, as the meaning of the words, with the meaning of the strange gathering, flashed upon her mind, she took a step forward, speaking in earnest protest.

But she spoke only to the Chief, for the Indians had broken all restraint and were crushing their way out of the teepee, with cries and brandishing of weapons. They swept the little interpreter with them. And Red Snake saw in Pauline's look and tone of appeal only the pleading of a wronged goddess for vengeance upon her enemies. He called the women of his household, who shyly led the Queen away.

Darkness had fallen as the women glided ahead of her to a spot outside the main village, where a spacious teepee had been erected apart. Only a peaceful moon and a firmament glittering with stars lighted their path. But from the town behind came terrifying yells, the rattle of tom-toms and occasionally a ribe shot as the braves prepared their spirits for the test of battle.

Pauline found her new home laden with all the luxuries and sacred relics of the tribe. There were rugs richer than those in the Chief's house; the walls were festooned with strung beads, and on the large, low couch of bear skins lay the most splendid of Indian raiment.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Harry Rescues Pauline from the Stone of Death.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline is told she must face the Ordeal of the Racing Stone.

The women, with better understanding than men of the earthly needs of immortals made her lie down, while they bathed her aching temples and wounded hands, replaced her torn garments with a gorgeous blanket robe and smoothed her flying tresses into long comfortable braids.

Other women came bringing food—fish, blackened by the open flame, but fresh and sweet; venison and cakes of meal and early berries. And there was a pipe and a pouch of agency tobacco with which the goddess might soothe the hours before repose should she feel inclined.

Pauline ate eagerly while the women looked on in silent approval. When she had finished, she arose smiling and signed to them that she would rest. They left softly, and neither the exciting reciting recollections of the day's adventures nor the tumult of the braves outside could hold her for a moment longer from the blessedness of sleep.

She slept far into the next morning. But so did the village, for the Indians had revelled themselves to exhaustion the night before. It was nearly noon before she attired herself in a fringed and beaded dress of buckskin, with leggings and exquisite little moccasins and had laughingly permitted one of the women attendants to place a painted war feather in her hair. Thus clad and with her wide braids falling from temple to knee, Pauline sat regally to receive the morning call of Red Snake.

She was beginning to take a tremulous pleasure in the game of being an immortal. Pauline's questing spirit was too happy in adventure not to find a thrill in being thus translated from civilized women to savage, from hungering captive to reigning queen, from queen to angel—all in twenty-four hours. Finding herself feared, she could quiet her own alarm.

Red Snake's call was formal and politely brief. He brought with him the amusing interpreter to inquire if the Spirit had found comfort in the hospitality of his people, and more particularly if the war dance of the preceding night had given her satisfaction.

Pauline replied, with gracious solemnity that her Spirit had found good repose and had been comforted by the pleasant music of the warriors.

"And when will the White Queen lead us against our enemies—the men of her own color, but not of her kind?" inquired the Chief with almost child-like eagerness.

Pauline hesitated an instant after the interpreter repeated the question. Then, recovering herself, she answered gravely:

"To-day, Red Snake, the Queen rests from her long journey out of the Happy Hunting Ground. To-morrow also. Upon the next day, perhaps, she will lead the warriors."

The little interpreter's keen eyes flashed understandingly as he left out the word "perhaps" in repeating her answer.

Red Snake was elated. He made profound salutations, promised that the war party would do her honor, and hastened away to announce the news.

The interpreter lingered, pretending to smooth the door rug. He looked up suddenly and his eyes met Pauline's with an expression of friendly interest. Instinctively she accepted the tacitly offered friendship.

"You are a white man—you speak English," she said.

"Part white—part red. You speak all white," he added significantly.

"Of course," she whispered, stepping to his side. "I am not a Queen—not a Spirit. I do not know why they believe I am. But I must get away—to Rockvale, to Mr. Haines's ranch, to the white people anywhere. You will help me?"

He looked at her pityingly now. He had believed that she was an accomplice of the medicine man in a shrewd fraud, and he had merely wanted to share the joke, risky as it was. To find her an accidental and unwilling monarch struck him dumb.

"That is very hard," he said slowly. "Look!"

He parted the folds of the teepee door curtain so that she looked out toward the village. Three women sat next the door and beyond were groups of braves, still in their war paint, some conversing, some stalwart and still. They seemed to be doing nothing in particular.

"Well?" questioned Pauline.

He led her across the teepee to a narrow slit in the rear curtain. Through this she peered as she had peered through the door and saw exactly what she had seen through the door—women crouching at their tasks in the near foreground, an armed circlet of warriors beyond. Now she understood.

"I am a prisoner then?"

"They will guard you night and day."

"Why?"

"It was prophesied that a Great White Queen would come to lead them to battle. You have come, as the prophet said, and you have promised to lead them to battle. Above all, be proud, and not afraid."

The interpreter hesitated a moment.

"There was another White Queen whose coming was prophesied many hundreds of years ago," he said. "She came. She led the Indians to victory over other Indians and then she vanished in the strangest way. I would tell you of it—but I am afraid. They say her spirit is always near. Some day you may know how she vanished."

Before she could speak again, he had glided out of the teepee.

Five days after the disappearance of Pauline, the express stopped again at Rockvale station. This time the news had been heralded by the world all down the line that the express was carrying the private car Marvinia with young H. B. Marvin himself aboard.

As Harry swung from the rear step to the dingy platform, there were many curious eyes to observe his arrival, but the watchers were mostly women and children. The men of Rockvale were still out on the long hunt for Pauline.

Harry, ready dressed for the occasion, in riding suit and puttees, hurried first to the station telephone. Sike had got Mrs. Haines on the wire as soon as the smoke of the express had been sighted ten miles away. But all she could tell Harry was that there was nothing to tell. His lips were set in a hard line as he hung up the receiver. He asked a few hasty questions of Sikes, hurried across to the little hotel, paid for a room and hired a horse. Blankets and provisions strapped behind, he was out and away up the road to the mountains within an hour.

And while he urged his sturdy little mount to better speed on his uncharted journey, Pauline, not twenty miles away, was preparing for the last journey she might ever make.

The blow had fallen. Her royal place, her immortal power had vanished.

The Indians had permitted one postponement of the day of battle. She had said that the Spirits had spoken to her and warned against bloodshed upon that day. It should be the second day thereafter the Spirits had said. The Indians were disappointed, but they bowed to the edict.

The morrow passed quietly, but on the next day—the fifth of her royal captivity—she was pompously summoned from her house by the assembled chiefs in battle paint and feathers. She tried to whisper through the doorway that the Spirits had forbidden again, but Red Snake answered:

"You are greater than all other Spirits; you will lead us—to-day!"

"Tell them," said Pauline to the interpreter, "that the White Queen does not lead to-day!"

Red Snake's swarthy face turned black with anger as he heard the answer. He harangued the chiefs, then turned to Pauline:

"Daughter of the Earth—Twice our warriors have been ready for the battle and you would not lead them. To-day you must go before the Oracle and prove your immortality. The Oracle will tell."

The warriors departed; only the little interpreter remained.

"What does it mean?" cried Pauline.

"It is the race with the Great Death Stone," he answered, and his own voice trembled. "But," he whispered, "I will ride. I will try to find help. Wait."

He slipped under the back of the teepee. Unseen by the excited Indians, he made his way to the line of ponies, with lariats and rifles swung from their saddles. He picked one and, mounting, rode slowly out of the village, speaking here and there to the braves he met.

Pauline, left alone, fell upon her knees and prayed.

Harry met Haines and two of his posse on the rode to the mountains.

They were on their way back to a general rendezvous ordered by the Sheriff. Haines and Harry shook hands silently. But Harry did not join them. He would be at the meeting place in the morning, he said, but to-day and to-night he would ride—just ride.

Haines saw that the boy needed to gallop off a case of overwrought nerves. He let him go.

Mile after mile the little mustang put behind him while the sun was still high. On the slope of a hill they came to a cross-roads, and Harry, riding almost blindly, reined to the right.

The pony swerved wildly to the left.

Harry turned to face—the Mummy!

The mummy in its reincarnated form of the beautiful maiden seen by old Mr. Marvin in his library had appeared again—in a Montana wilderness. Harry gave the frightened horse its head.

A half mile farther on the animal stopped and sniffed the wind. At the same instant Harry heard a feeble shout from the road. He dismounted and led the pony forward to where a weirdly garbed little halfbreed lay on the ground holding the bridle of the horse that had thrown him.

"Ankle gone," explained the little man. "Riding for help, I was. You ride now. White girl—they're killing her—up there—now."

"White girl? Where? Talk fast, man."

"Two miles over the mountain and down to the valley—straight ahead. You go to the bottom of the valley, not to the top—not where the Indians are. Climb tree; take my rope; it's the only chance now."

Harry caught the coiled lariat from the other's saddle and rode as he had never ridden in his life before. All was vague in his mind, except that she was near, she was in peril, and he must reach her. What the peril was, he could only guess. He touched spurs to the willing little horse and its every fiber was strained to the chase.

How, by road and trail, he ever reached the Valley of the Death Stone Harry never knew. Perhaps chance, perhaps some invisible courier guided him to the lonely spot. After long, hard riding he was attracted by the low rumble of many voices lifted in a sort of chant. Following the voices, he came to the foot of a steep cliff-side where a long trench, partly of natural formation, partly hewn from the

(Continued on page 11.)

p your child dy and strong

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

MILITARY RIBBONS.

COLOURS AND DYES.

One of the most curious of the many unforeseen results of the scarcity of dyes is the difficulty that has arisen in regard to getting the absolutely correct shades of colour for the ribbons of decorations and military and naval medals, observes a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." The production of these ribbons is a highly specialised little industry limited to a small circle of looms and workers at Coventry, from which come also the distinctive ribbons and ties of the colours adopted by the different regiments and branches of the military service. Though the young person who has just become engaged, say, to a drummer of the Brigade of Guards may be quite satisfied with the red and blue stripes that she can buy at any draper's shop, officers are always careful as to such details as the width of the stripes and the precise tone, while as regards medal ribbons, these must conform to a "sealed pattern" of accuracy in every detail.

The problem is not made any easier at this moment by the fact that all such ribbons are in wholly exceptional demand. Every soldier's bride is insisting on the use of the bridegroom's regimental colours to tie the bouquets of her bridesmaids and the favours to be distributed to the guests. If your soldier friend gives you his portrait, it is the right compliment to pay him to place it in a frame which has a piece of the same ribbon across one of the corners or inserted at the top. Sisters ask brothers and sweethearts ask their lovers for hatbands or ties of their regiments, and the result is that the makers are receiving orders far larger than was the case before the war, while it becomes daily more difficult to find the dyes that will give the required shades. All that the manufacturers can do is to promise their retail customers that they will provide the best in their power.

IMMORTAL CREATIONS.

It is not, perhaps, difficult to understand the increased demand for the ribbons of the more recently issued medals. Those men, say, who had seen service in South Africa, and who are entitled to the red and blue, with orange centre of Queen Victoria's medal or the orange, white, and green of King Edward's medal had in countless instances returned to civil life and only displayed their medals on the rarest occasions. When they rejoined, however, the one-third of an inch of ribbon had, of course, to appear on the khaki tunics, while others could show the blue and white of Egypt or the black and yellow for China and the Boxer Revolution. Non-commissioned officers recalled as instructors would probably wear the crimson ribbon of "Long Service and Good Conduct," or possibly the crimson with a dark blue stripe down the centre, indicative of "Distinguished Conduct in the Field." Thus a great increase in the demands for a few inches of such ribbons would speedily mount up to an important aggregate.

Moreover, a very large number of decorations, as the Distinguished Service Order, have been bestowed on officers by the King. The "Gazette" is continually recording the names of new recipients of the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. Other proud rewards of gallantry and courage there are, and everything that is bestowed adds something to the sentimental calls that are arising in this direction and creating their own little difficulties of production under present conditions.

When once a medal has been issued, its ribbon assumes immortality in a steady call for it. Not everyone can make a magnificent collection of medals like those of Lord Cheylesmore or Captain A. E. Whitaker, but most families possess two or three that have been won by dead and gone members, and these in recent months have assumed a new significance and value. Instead of being put away as mere curiosities, they are now brought out and displayed with all prominence in cabinets and glass-topped tables. Their ribbons may be faded and rubbed, and thus new ones are required. There have been many requests for the crimson with blue border that was adopted with the many clasps given in connection with the Peninsula Medal, and also for Waterloo. The light blue with yellow edges of the Crimea, and the red and white stripes of the Indian Mutiny are frequently called for. Only a few days ago a request was made for the ribbon to accompany the Navarino medal, which is worn on the same white with blue bordering as the rest of the Navy war medals granted between 1793 to 1840.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL RIBBONS.

A very fascinating volume is the pattern-book of these ribbons. Some are not universally recognised when they are seen in wear. Few people, for example, know the rare red edged with white and a narrow green bordering that indicates Younghusband's Tibet Expedition. A white watered ribbon among others would also puzzle many, though it may be seen more in the future. This implies Polar research, and it is quite possible that some of the gallant band who went with Scott on his last Antarctic Expedition or with Shackleton are now with the Grand Fleet or at the Dardanelles.

Not always, however, is there any association of ideas in the colouring of a ribbon. But in the case of some of the earlier Indian ribbons there was some effort to secure appropriateness. The East India Company's medal for Seringapatam, 1799, had a buff ribbon, supposed to be symbolic of a tiger skin. The very distinctive crimson, yellow, and blue of Jellahabad, 1842, stands for the Eastern sky at sunrise. For the Afghan Expedition of 1880 the ribbon is an unusual green, and has crimson edges. The proudest distinction of all—the Victoria Cross—is worn by the Navy from a blue ribbon, and the Army from a rich red ribbon.

A NEAT AND PRACTICAL FROCK.

Of stone-coloured suiting stripes with dark brown, with collar and chemisette of white muslin.

A DAINTY CAP.

A dainty little boudoir or night cap.

BEAD TRIMMINGS.

In the eighteenth century beads were used for all sorts of trimmings, from tiny chains to babies' bonnets, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." The tinier the beads the more elegant the effect; indeed on a little Dutch cap in the Victoria and Albert Museum the beads look more like a kind of very delicate embroidery than anything else. For some time past beadwork has also been used for various objects chiefly for muff-chains, and the chain-makers use very pretty little looms upon which to make them. This season beads are being used very much indeed for all kinds of trimming, and at the end of this fashion we may no doubt expect the beaded, tight-fitting bodices beloved of the family housekeeper of yore. Pretty bead-work is used in all sorts of extremely pretty colours, and it is used alike for hats and for dresses.

A black-and-white dress, for instance, was made of black material bordered with white fluffy stuff. The violent contrast between the black and the white was very cleanly avoided by an embroidery of small opaque white beads placed alongside the white trimming. In hats beads are used for all kinds of things. Very large hat pins are being made, the stout heads being covered with a pattern of beads. Almost alone they trim the hat. Also bead trimmings ready made are being sold, and they consist usually of a narrow band of beads—perhaps about one-third of an inch wide,—terminating in a spike beaded in different colours. The disadvantage of these trimmings is that they are rather heavy, and they have to be well balanced on any hat. Some of the prettiest bead hat-trimmings consist of dead white beads on a dead white hat. The combination has all the attractiveness of pure white, but the white in each case is softened by the combination. A black hat with a broader band of white beads is also very pretty, but, as already stated, care must be taken to use very small beads in order that the trimming may not be too heavy.

FEVERISH CHILDREN.

PUZZLING TEMPERATURE CHANGES.

Young children often become feverish from very slight causes, says "T. F. M." in the "Daily News." The excitement caused by some coming pleasure, for instance, may send up the temperature several degrees in a high-strung but otherwise quite healthy child. Indigestion and improper food may cause a rise to fever point, although nothing is seriously wrong.

On the other hand, says an authority in a children's hospital, a child may be seriously ill while the temperature chart records but little variation from the normal. The temperature changes of children are, in fact, very puzzling at times.

A mother need not be alarmed by feverishness as a rule, because in most cases it is due to slight causes which would produce no effect on a grown person. But of it does not pass away in the course of a few hours or during the night she should call in a doctor.

Emotional excitement and a thundery atmosphere are two causes of feverishness, also poisonous matters arising from contaminated food and in the case of infants improper feeding. The milk, for instance, may contain too much fat or sugar or starch (flour, etc.)

In the case of older children eggs, indigestible vegetables, and fruits are sometimes to blame. But feverishness may also signify the commencement of tonsillitis, rheumatic fever, pneumonia, influenza or bronchitis. It is always well to have medical advice in cases of doubt. The rise of temperature may be of little significance, but often it is the first warning of a coming attack of illness.

The best thing to do is to put the child to bed in an airy room with open windows. He should be lightly covered, but not so lightly that he may get chilled. Although plenty of fresh air is necessary, the child should not be in a draught.

The food for children over 2½ or 3 years should consist mainly of milk. Solids are to be withheld for twenty-four hours. In the case of infants milk should be stopped for about twenty-four hours and its place taken by albumin water, which may be made in the following way:—

Cut the white of an egg into a number of pieces with a clean pair of scissors. Put into a wide necked bottle. Add twice its volume of water (about 2oz.) Shake well and then strain through muslin.

NEW SPORTS COAT.

It is such a becoming sports coat, which can be worn on many occasions. It is of blue-and-white striped crepe de chine, and is assumed in conjunction with a blue serge skirt.

FASHION IN FURS.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK NOT IN FAVOUR.

Furs, it is predicted, will be at reasonable prices this autumn and traders are anticipating a good season despite the war.

With the wives of the working classes enjoying a prosperity that is almost unique, it is believed the demand for the cheaper grades of furs will be exceptional.

Fur prices inflated largely owing to the machinations of German merchants, but one of those periodical falls to which the trade is subject had already set in before war commenced. Meanwhile, however, prices have hardened considerably. Quotations at the June sales were higher than those for March—an unusual feature.

The closing of the Leipzig market has caused many more skins to be sent to England, particularly from Russia, and difficulties of transport have been overcome by an extensive employment of the parcels post via Scandinavia for forwarding supplies between our Ally and England.

No specially distinctive fashion in furs will prevail, as the arbiters of modes accept nowadays a wide range which protects the market from fluctuations due to demands for a particular fur and a boycotting of others. A popular sale is expected for such furs as coney, skunk, fox, musquash, and wolf.

An innovation in the shape of a black and white check fur is coldly received by the experts.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE.

(*Continued from page 10.*)

stone, made a chute or runway from mountain top to valley.

He looked up the runway to where, at its upper end, a motley band of Indians were engaged in some weird worship. He started his horse up the steep in the shelter of the woods. He came to a spot where a huge tree limb crossed the runway, and the little halfbreed's words came to him. "Climb the tree; it is the only chance."

As he pondered what to do he was galvanized to decision by a commotion above him. From the midst of the Indian group emerged two giant braves. They were carrying a white woman between them. They placed her in the runway. Her golden hair, unbound, floated on the wind. It was Pauline.

Harry choked back a cry, and, now, with grim speed, he threw aside his rifle, caught the lariat, and, swinging up the tree, crawled swiftly out on the overhanging limb. Concealed by the foliage he waited.

A rifle cracked, and, for the first time, Harry saw that at the top of the runway, behind Pauline, there stood a mighty boulder, almost perfectly round, the diameter of which—about five feet—fitted the trench so well that it could roll in it like a ball in a bowling gutter.

None—even among the Indians—knew how many times the Stone of Death had rolled and been dragged back again to the top to the cliff. The stains upon it were many, but unnumbered. Upon its surface was written in blood the doom of the false prophets and pretending immortals. None had ever won in the race with the Death Stone.

The crack of the rifle was the signal for a group of red men to press behind the stone to free it on its fearful course. It was also the signal for Pauline to run. Her hair streamed wildly in the wind as she sped, like a frightened deer, down the deadly path.

The rifle sounded again and the Indians heaved the stone into the trench.

It rumbled as it came on. It gained upon the fleeing girl. They had planned to prolong the torture by giving her a hopeless lead.

Dancing, gesticulating, shouting the Indians watched the race. Only one watcher was silent and motionless. Hidden by the leaves he braced himself upon the true limb. For the first moments after the rock was released he had turned sick and dizzy. Now, as they came near—the thing relentless but inanimate pursuing the thing helpless, beautiful and most precious to him of all things in the world—he was cold and nerveless. Not the quiver of a muscle rendered the desperate task that he had set himself.

A moment later he was sobbing like a child as he half dragged, half carried Pauline to his waiting horse. By the magic of luck, by the mystery of a protecting Fate, the lariat noose had fallen about the shoulders of the fleeing girl. To the amazed and terrified Indians up the cliff she had seemed to soar suddenly, spirit-like, out of the trench and to vanish in the foliage of the tree, while the boulder thundered on, cheated of its prey.

But quickly out of the woods upon the open plain below appeared a rider with a woman's form clasped before him on the saddle. The baffled Indians scurried for their horses.

They reached the valley. They gained upon the burdened horseman and his tired horse. They fired as they rode, the bullets spitting venomously in the dust around Harry and Pauline.

The pony stumbled. Harry jerked it up and it struggled bravely on, but the cries behind sounded louder.

The bullets bit nearer.

Suddenly the firing increased. There were more cries. And Harry, reining the pony saw, galloping over the ridge to the westward, the full posse of Hal Haines. They fired as they came. They cut between him and the Indians. He stopped the pony and lifted Pauline to the ground.

"My precious one, God bless you and forgive us all," sobbed Mrs. Haines as Polly was caught in her mothering embrace. "And you—you had to come all the way from New York to save her," she added, turning to Harry.

"Don't say anything about it, Mrs. Haines," he said in a stage whisper. "I came out here to rest and avoid publicity."

(To be Continued.)

This story will be shown in pictures on Saturday the 2nd October, 1915.

CONSUMPTION CURE?

DIETARY AND CHEMICALS, NOT SERUM

Professor Renon of Paris has caused a sensation in medical circles by his claim that tuberculosis must and can only be cured by chemical treatment—not by serotherapy.

The professor's object was to find a chemical substance to check the growth of bacilli in an animal organism without injuring the elements of that organism.

Among antiseptics which stop the development of bacilli in cultures are the salts of silver, gold, selenium, mercury and other metals. The absence of potassium, sulphur, phosphorus, iron and magnesium, is detrimental to their existence.

The professor proposes to add to the organism substances which arrest the development of bacilli; and to withdraw from it (by means of dietary) substances indispensable to the life of bacilli in culture. He and his collaborators are now experimenting on man. Important results are expected in this new part in the treatment of the "white plague."

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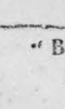

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